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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 62 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GUNMEN APPEAR IN ARMED DACOITY IN LAHORE CLOTH SHOP

Midnight Surprise For Shop-Keepers While Counting Money

VICTIMS IN HOSPITAL WITH SERIOUS INJURIES

LAHORE, March 13.

A daring attempt at armed dacoity occurred in the heart of the city at about midnight yesterday. Two wholesale dealers in foreign cloth, named Kahanchan and Bhawanchand, were counting a sum of money, amounting to about Rs. 10,000 in their home when four gunmen suddenly appeared and opened revolver fire on them wounding both of them. Bhawanchand in spite of being hit ran upstairs with the money and raised an alarm.

The gunmen then disappeared leaving behind four bicycles, a handbag and a Fez cap.

The victims of the dacoity are at present in hospital suffering from serious wounds.—A.P.

CUTTING DOWN GOVT'S EXPENSES

De Valera's Draft Policy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

A huge crowd gathered at the Railway Station at Dublin to-day when released prisoners were given enthusiastic send off to their homes in various parts of Ireland.

Ex-prisoners were carried shoulder-high to specially reserved carriages on which were chalked messages of welcome and goodwill.

Meanwhile Mr. De Valera and Ministers are working hard to complete draft policy for presentation to the Dail next week. Ministers have themselves suggested salary cuts including salary of Mr. De Valera which, it is proposed to reduce from 2,500 sterling to 1,000 sterling.—Reuter.

SWEDISH MATCH KING COMMITS SUICIDE IN PARIS FLAT

Worried Of Life By Financial Difficulties

LONDON, March 12.

Stockholm.—Ivar Kreuger, Swedish Millionaire match king, has committed suicide in Paris following nervous breakdown owing to overwork.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL CALAMITY

LONDON, March 12.

Not since the disappearance of Loewenstein in 1918 has such thunderstruck dismay been occasioned by the death of an individual as that of modern financial Czar, Kreuger. It even outprominences German elections in English Sunday Newspapers which consider it as Swadeshi national calamity which is likely to have serious repercusions on world finance.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Kreuger, fully dressed, was found with bullet in his heart in his Paris flat and revolver beside his bed. It is alleged that letters have been found in which he confessed weariness of life and financial difficulties, and added drama is given by the fact that nearly fifty-thousand Kreuger and Toll shares were flung on Wall street Market yesterday.

According to the "Sunday Express" Kreuger companies shares habe fallen by one-thirteen million sterling since 1930.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 12.

Stockholm.—A special session of Parliament on Sunday night will pass a Bill providing an immediate moratorium to private concerns. —Reuter.

FRANCE AND KREUGER

A Rumour Denied

In connection with the rumour that France owed Kreuger hundreds of millions of francs, lent to her in connection with match monopoly, the "Matin" learns that France repaid the money months ago, but Kreuger was worried with regard to the loans to certain countries which had declared moratoria and, therefore he had contracted loans with British and American bankers.

Bombay Dock Workers Go On Strike

MOVE FOR LIVING WAGE AND BETTER CONDITIONS

Strikers Parade City Streets On Sunday Carrying Red Flags

17 DEMANDS FORMULATED

Over a thousand Dock workers in the employ of the B.I.S.N. Company, who are now on strike, took part in an impressive demonstration on Sunday afternoon. They paraded the City streets carrying Red Flags and banners. The vanguard of the procession wore Red Uniform.

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT.

At a meeting of the strikers which preceded the procession they resolved to carry on the strike till their 17 demands were conceded and if necessary to call upon all the Dock workers of Bombay to join in a general strike.

A turn round Bombay's Dockyard, late at night on Sunday, showed that the strikers are determined to see that none of their comrades get in on Monday. Pickets belonging to the Union were posted at all the gates from Colaba to Mazgaon.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS.

Carrying Red Flags and banners and raising Labour slogans, over a thousand Dock workers of Bombay paraded the city streets on Sunday afternoon. The procession was organised to demonstrate the solidarity of the workers who have declared a strike demanding immediate redress of their grievances.

The procession started at 4 p.m. from the headquarters of the Dock Workers' Union, Thana St., opposite the main gate, Princess Docks. A large battalion of the volunteers of the Union wearing Red Uniforms and carrying Red Flags formed the vanguard of the procession. Dr. M.R. Shetty, President of the Union and Messrs. N.S. Shetty, Charles Mascarenhas, Yusuf Calcuttavalla, Munshi and others took part in the demonstration.

"UP WITH WORKERS' STATE"

Shouting slogans such as "Up with Workers' State," "Workers of the World Unite," "Down with Imperialism," the procession wended its way through Wari Bunder, Sandhurst Road, Mazagaon, Jail Road, Bhindi Bazar, Two Tanks, Round Temple and returned to the Union Office.

EXHORTATION TO COMRADES

Handbills exhorting the workers to carry on the strike so long as their demands were not accepted by the "Contractor" were distributed all along the route.

Earlier in the day, there was a meeting of the strikers at which Dr. Shetty, the President, presided. Messrs. Karnik, Sharma and others addressed the workers and exhorted them to remain firm and continue the strike till their demands were conceded.

"BLACK LEGS" ATTEMPT UNSUCCESSFUL.

The strikers belong to the B.I.S.N. Company and are in the employ of a Parsi Contractor who is the largest supplier of Dock labour in the city. When the men struck work on Saturday morning, it appears the contractor attempted to import "black legs," but the attempts were not successful. The strikers persuaded the "black legs" to abstain from doing work and, thereupon, the contractor approached the Union and started negotiations through his agents. The negotiations, however, broke down.

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT.

The result was that the strikers at their meeting held on Sunday morning voiced their determination to prolong the strike and if necessary to call upon all Dock workers to join in a general strike.

17 DEMANDS OF THE MEN.

The Union has drafted a list of 17 demands and they insist on immediate satisfaction of those demands. They are:—

(1) That the Company should recruit labour directly through this Union and should remove the intermediaries such as stevedores, contractors, etc.

(2) The workers should be paid

(Continued on page 5.)

"GOVT. AUDITOR MAY OBJECT"

Concession Rent For Khadi Shops.

AHMEDABAD CITY FATHERS' RESOLVE

AHMEDABAD, Mach 12.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held this evening a resolution was passed to give two Municipal shops to the Labour Union for a khadi shop on a rent of Rs. 500 per annum. A member said that Government auditor had objected to the renting of municipal shops at a concession rent.

The President remarked that it was not illegal although Government auditor had taken objection to it.—A. P.

ARRESTED LADY RELEASED

Ahmedabad Bank Picketing And Its Sequel

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

While 12 male picketers who were arrested to-day for picketing the Imperial Bank of India have been detained in police lock up and will be prosecuted under Section 4 of Molestation Ordinance one lady picketer Miss Shukla was released to-night.

PICKETING AT DINNER!

Youths of Ghanchi community picketed a dinner given by a member of their community after the death of his father. As a result of picketing a crowd collected at the place of the dinner whereupon police at the nearest station were informed. Police dispersed the crowd and friends and relatives of the host partook of the dinner.—A. P.

POLICE RAID HOUSES IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 13.

Several houses were searched today in connection with "Congress Bulletins," but neither "Bulletins" nor cyclostyle machines were found.

Sjt. Rasadu Gandhi, one of the picketers arrested yesterday while picketing the Imperial Bank, was released to-day on his giving an undertaking not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.—A.P.

FIVE-STORIED BUILDING IN BOMBAY ON FIRE

Residents Awakened From Sleep By Screams And Cries Rush To Streets In Pyjamas

FIRE-FIGHTERS' GALLANT BATTLE.

A five-storied building at Old Lohar Street, near Marine Lines, Bombay, was completely gutted by a fire which broke out in the early hours of Sunday.

The fire fighters waged a gallant battle with the flames for over an hour and brought the fire under control.

PITIOUS SCREAMS AND CRIES.

The building was used as residential quarters by a large number of middle-class Parsi families. There were pitious cries and screams when men, women, and children hurriedly vacated the building leaving their belongings to the mercy of the flames.

ON STREETS IN PYJAMAS.

Fortunately there was no loss of life. Owing to the early hour some of the inmates woke up from their sleep and left the premises in their pyjamas and sleeping garments. The fire, it appears, originated from a Bidi shop situate on the ground floor of the building.

REGULAR SCRAMBLE TO ESCAPE.

At about 6 a.m. a hue and cry was raised which woke up the inmates of the building. When it was known that the part of the building was ablaze there was a regular scramble and every one rushed out from the staircase into the street. Except for some valuables such as jewellery and cash the occupants could not remove their belongings to safety.

FIRE FIGHTERS ON THE SCENE

The Fire Brigade engines from Byculla and other centres rushed to the scene and commenced operations. The fire blazed furiously and the attention of the fire fighters was first concentrated to localise the fire. In spite of their best efforts the top floor of an adjoining building was damaged by fire.

The flames were brought under control after an hour. The building belongs to a Parsi and is covered by insurance. The damage is estimated to run into several thousands of rupees.

Thrilling Finish In National Cross Country Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 13.

At Wolverton, Bucks, there was a thrilling finish to the National Cross Country Championship over 10 miles which resulted as follows:—

J. Burns (Elswick) 53 minutes 22 seconds; C. Bailey (Salford) 53 minutes 39 seconds; J. Holden (Tipton) 53 minutes 42 seconds.

Queen Visits India House

LONDON, March 12.

The Queen privately visited India House and toured the building.

She was conducted by Sir B. N. Mitra.—Reuter's Special.

MR. S. SADANAND APOLOGIZES TO PUNJAB AND FRONTIER GOVERNMENTS

"A Cardinal Article Of Faith With Free Press Editors"

LAHORE, March 10.

Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Director of the Free Press of India, has issued the following statement:—

It is out of a compelling sense of duty, that I make the following statement.

I am the founder of the "Free Press" of India News Agency and its Managing Director and Managing Editor since its inception. I am also in the position of a Trustee for the principal shareholders of the "Free Press" who have given me entire freedom in the conduct of the "Free Press."

Owing to a combination of circumstances, I have not been able to keep in close touch with the "Free Press" activities on the news agency side since August last. I went to England with the Round Table Conference and had hardly returned, when I found myself a detenu in Bombay under the Emergency Ordinance. I was released from detention only on the 4th March.

I learnt during my detention of the proceedings instituted by the Punjab Government against my colleague, Mr. Pulin Behari Dutt, the Lahore Editor of the "Free Press" of India, in respect of a news item relating to the alleged destruction of houses of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. I at once instructed my colleague Mr. K. Srinivasan who was deputising for me to proceed immediately to Lahore inquire into the complaint of the Punjab Government. Mr. Srinivasan did carry out my instructions.

"UNCONDITIONAL AND FULL APOLOGY."

Immediately after my release, I considered it my duty to proceed to Lahore early. I arrived in Lahore only this morning. I have not yet been able to meet Mr. Pulin Behari Dutt. But, on a study of the materials now available to the "Free Press," which were not available to us before I have come to the conclusion that the Punjab Government and the Frontier Government are entitled to an unconditional and full apology from the "Free Press" of India for the inclusion in the "Free Press" service of the message relating to the alleged destruction of the houses of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as also certain other messages in respect of which the Punjab Government have considered it necessary to issue contradictions.

Accordingly, I considered it necessary to take this earliest opportunity of expressing publicly to the Punjab Government and to the Frontier Government my deepest regrets for the inclusion of these messages in the Free Press service.

I also tender my apologies to the editors of newspapers in the Punjab, both subscribers and non-subscribers, who were led into giving publicity to the messages because they emanated from the "Free Press."

AND A PLEDGE.

The amends that I now seek to make to the Punjab Government and the Frontier Government and to the Punjab editors would not be complete if I did not also pledge myself, as I hereby do, to take all the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence, as far as it is humanly possible, of such errors of judgment on the part of members of the Free Press staff.

I only hope that the Punjab Government, the Frontier Government and the editors will also accept my assurance that neither Mr. Pulin Behari Dutt nor any editor of the Free Press would have issued the messages in question, if they had not been sincerely led to believe that the messages were substantially true and that the sources from which they emanated were authentic and their bona-fides beyond doubt.

A CARDINAL ARTICLE OF FAITH.

I have no hesitation in claiming for my statement, in anticipation the fullest endorsement of all its sentiments of my colleague Mr. Pulin Behari Dutt. He has been my colleague since 1926. I have always found him very capable and conscientious.

It is a cardinal article of faith with all Free Press editors, to be as prompt in owning mistakes and making the fullest amends wherever due, as they are expected to be, prompt, when they have to broadcast statements true but unpalatable to authority.

To me it is a matter of great regret that the Punjab Government should have considered it desirable to institute legal proceedings rather than afford an opportunity to the conductors of the "Free Press" to make honourable amends. But, the conductors of "Free Press" would be untrue to themselves if they permitted extraneous considerations to influence their course of conduct.—The "Tribune" (Lahore).

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR OLYMPIA

Surprise Exclusion Of Bombay Famous Powers

CALCUTTA, March 13.

It is officially announced by the Indian Hokey Federation that the following 15 men have been selected to make the trip to Los Angeles for the Olympic games:—

Allen (Bengal).
Hind (Punjab).
Hammond (U.P.).
Aslam (Punjab).
Tapsell (Bengal).
Brewin (Bombay).
Pinningar (Punjab).
Lal Shah (Punjab).
Masood (Punjab).
Sullivan (Bombay).
Gurmit Singh (Punjab).
Dhyan Chand (Indian Army).
Rupsingh (U.P.).
Jaffer (Punjab).

WOMEN VOTERS PREDOMINATE

German Presidential Elections

CHANCES OF COMMUNIST THAELMANN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Berlin.—How will women of Germany vote?

On this largely depends the country's future for there are roughly 22 million women voters out of the voting list of about 44 million. While Hitler's "caveman" policy has spread glamour over many younger women the official attitude of Nazis is decidedly anti-feminist and is likely to estrange sympathies of women who favour wider sphere of activities than home and motherhood.

Among the working classes, economic distress is expected to drive women equally with men to vote for Communist Ernst Thaelmann. Stringency of precautions being taken against disturbances is evidenced by the fact that over 20,000 police will be on duty to-morrow in Berlin alone.—Reuter.

300 ARRESTS AND 3 KILLED

Toll Of Casualties On Polling Day

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Berlin—Polling booths all over Germany were crowded with masses of voters from early hour. It is believed that on average 83 per cent have voted. Hitherto there have been no serious disturbances except clash between Nazis and Communists at Remschiedt in which three Communists were killed and three Nazis were arrested.

Three hundred arrests have been made in Berlin for minor offences. The poll closes at 6-0 p.m.—Reuter's Special.

WOMAN FAINTS AS SHE SEES POLICE CHASE CROWDS

Wellknown Bombay Sportsman Arrested

A well-known figure in Bombay sporting circles and who holds the title for All-Bombay Carrom Championship was arrested on Chaupatty sands on Sunday evening following a Congress demonstration. He appeared on the sands with a national flag and drew a large crowd around him. The police arrested him and while he was being led to the police van another man was arrested for refusing the police order to disperse.

When the police withdrew a procession was formed. The procession marched towards the Sandhurst Road but at the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge it was dispersed. The flag-bearer came in for severe handling at the hands of the police who however did not arrest him.

BON-FIRES LIGHTED.

There were exciting scenes near Prarthana Samaj and Girgaum Back Road where demonstrators lighted bon-fires. The police appeared on the scene and chased away the crowds.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN FAINTS.

A Christian woman who was a witness to the exciting chase between the demonstrators and the police fainted and had to be removed to a shop where the Ambulance men rendered First Aid.

In the morning there were two arrests at Jacob Circle where a flag salutation ceremony was held.

ADJOURNMENT OF ASSEMBLY FOR LATHI CHARGES IN DELHI

Opposition Proposal For To-day

NEW DELHI, March 13.

It is understood that during discussion of demands for grants which begin in the Assembly tomorrow, token cuts will be moved by Nationalists to raise a debate on constitutional reforms, by Independents to urge further retrenchment, by the United India Party to press for Indianisation of the Army and by the European Group to emphasise the need for prevention of income-tax evasions.

Opposition Parties have appointed a small committee to recommend substantial cuts to be moved during the last two days of discussion on demands for grants.

According to reports in Assembly lobby circles there is a proposal to move adjournment of the Assembly again to-morrow to discuss the events in Delhi yesterday when there was a further lathi charge.—A.P.

ALL-INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Indian States' Ministers In Conclave

NEW DELHI, March 13.

The Committee of Ministers of Indian States, which is examining the question of the All-India Constitution, met again to-day under the presidentship of Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer. Among those present were Sir Akbar Hydari, the Yuvaraj of Limbdi, Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.

Discussions mainly centred round the Constitution of the Federal Legislature and the points of difference were largely harmonised. Further discussions on this question were postponed.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN DELHI

"Disturbed Conditions In The City"

DELHI, March 13.

Owing to disturbed conditions in the city, Section 144 has been promulgated for a month.

Meetings and processions arranged by the Swadeshi League have, therefore, been abandoned.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE IN DELHI

Section 144 Defied By Volunteers

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Four volunteers who were leading a procession in defiance of Section 144 were arrested. The procession was dispersed by a lathi-charge. One policeman was wounded in the face by a stone thrown by some unknown person near the Fatehpuri Mosque.

After the procession had dispersed, the police returned to the "Kotwali." In the meantime, the crowd had swelled considerably and two policemen who were on duty near the Victoria Statue, were seriously injured by stones and brickbats hurled on them. They saved their lives by entering the Municipal buildings. They were chased by an infuriated mob who threw stones and brickbats at the Municipal buildings smashing window panes. A posse of police consisting of over 60 men, came to their rescue. They dispersed the crowd with a lathi charge. One of the crowd was seriously injured.—A.P.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following rights for a period of one year from 1-4-1932 to 31-3-1933.

(1) Catching fish from the catchwater drains and from the Khajans at Deonar.
(2) Cutting grass from various municipal lands.
(3) Collecting fruits from cocoanut trees standing on various municipal lands, and
(4) Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar.

The tenders for the first 3 rights will be received up to 1 P. M. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1932, and those for the 4th right will be received on Tuesday the 29th March 1932.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

3. All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the right.

Full particulars of the rights as well as the terms and conditions on which the rights will be sold will be supplied to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
4555

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTED UNDER ACT NO. VIII OF 1929.

USE SOFT COKE FOR COMFORTABLE, CLEAN & QUICK COOKING.

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SOFT COKE IS CHEAPER IN USE THAN ANY OTHER WAY OF COOKING.

The advantages of using Soft Coke have been amply proved as will be seen from the following testimonials received:—

Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times".
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SECOND SMILING WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Midweek Matinee, Wednesday and Thursday at 4 P.M.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN

THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH

SPECIAL CHEVALIER SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES

At 4 Annas a Copy By Post Six Annas in Stamps.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRAHAM SEATON'S Great Spy Drama

THE W PLAN

featuring

BRIAN AHERNE
MADELEINE CARROLL
GORDON HARKER

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RUTH CHATTERTON

in

THE RIGHT TO LOVE

with

PAUL LUCAS

A DRAMA THAT REVEALS THE FULNESS OF LOVE

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
x Iyo Maru	5962	26 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	3860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	18 Apr.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000		30 Ap

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10560	16 Mar.	2 Apri
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 Apri

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVCIES.

Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 A.M. (B. T. sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1933), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc. from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder and Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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INDEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS

Investment of Rs. 25/- to 10/- only. With a small investment and use of an hour or two of your spare time you can start some independent business of your own and supplement your income appreciably. For details write to:—

CORDON LABORATORIES"
DADAR.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ves, 50 cases macaroin.
From Alexandria:— bales cotton.
From Aden:—16 bags gum myrrah, 61 cases alkali, 3 bottas badtran.

EXPORT.

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. Malwa, for London:—210 drums magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 62 cases bristles, B P & D Ltd.

S.S. Castalia, for Liverpool:—21 bales cotton Indian Produce Export Co.

For Manchester:—48 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

S.S. City of Nagpur, for Liverpool:—55 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Shipping Agency.

S.S. Trentfels, for Hamburg:—792 bags groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co; 25 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co; 2170 bags joowari, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Antwerp:—60 bales cotton fly, H E Sadi & Sons; 680 bags linseed cake, M Hoosen & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—1283 bags linseed cake, H V Oomerbhoy; 680 bags linseed cake, H Ramji & Co.

S.S. Tonghai Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; bales cotton raw, Pirul & Co; bales cotton raw, Wisho Ltd.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 12.

Dalgoma, Ramsay, London.
Halthkhola, Wilson, Moulmein.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Moldavia, Allen, Sydney.
Khosrou, Deh, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 12.

Garada, Fairbairn, for Calcutta.
Garada, Fairbairn, for Calcutta.
Naringa, Callier, for Bhawnagar.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 12.

Steamer Hatipar for Calcutta.
Steamer Rajput for Rangoon.

S.S. Trivia:—The B.S.O. Coy's steamer Trivia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Miri with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Naringa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Naringa sailed yesterday for Bhawnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalgoma:—The M.M. Co's steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Hathkhola:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Hathkhola arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Varsova:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 194 passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Moldavia:—The P & O S N Coy's mail steamer Moldavia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for London with some bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 110 passengers.

S.S. Barenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Barenfels sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Garada:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Garada sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 12.

1 Tugela 3462 Colombo 15-3 L. Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.
4 Shunko Maru 5027 Colombo 24-3 O. S. Kaisha.
5 Naringa 4118, Karachi 14|3, M M & Co.
6 Barenfels 4879 Karachi 13-3, L. Edwards Ltd.
7 Clan Macphee 4136 Port Okha 14-3 J Finlay and Co.
9 Iyo Maru 3663 Kobe; 14/3, N. Y. K.
12 Castalia 4171 Karachi 23-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 C/o Nagpur 6280, Karachi 20|3, K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glenedan 3023, Rangoon 18|3, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Alipore 3241 Japan 14-13 M M and Co.
12|13 Shanghai Maru 2524 Kobe 18-3 O S Kaisha.
14 Janaki 530, M'Coast 12|3, Malabar S.S. Co.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi 17|3, S & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Heinan Maru 2719 Karachi 12-3 M B Karachi.
B Rajput 3891 Rangoon N. F. T. Morrisson & Co.
D|E Garada 3218, Calcutta, 15|3, MM & Co.
F. Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 13-3 T. Morrison & Co.
G Sophia Marie 560 M. Coast 12-3 Merchant S. N. Co.
K. Haripara 4893, NF, NF, M M & Co.
M. Nettavati 698 Karachi 16-3 B. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Comorin, 18-2, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Somali 17-3 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalmoga, 14-3 M M and Co.
Masula 27-3 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/Harvard 14-3 K N Co.
C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.
Lalitia 16-3 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Taracan 12-3 T M Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 17-3 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harve 12|3, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Kobe 14|3, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 19|3, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Sydney Maru 13-3 O S Kaisha.
Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Moldevia, 1213, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 25|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 12-3, M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON

Moldavia 12|3, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 19|3, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur NF, K N Co.
Cactalla, 15|3, G. T. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tugela 15-3 L Edward
Trantenfel N F L Edward.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru 14/3 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 16-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai Maru 18|3 O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Varsowa 18|3 M M and Co.
Barpeta 16|3 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa 8-3, M M & Co.
Junus 10-3 M M Co.
Nudelea NF M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Gleneden, NF, S S N Co.
Rajput N F T M Co.

FOR JELDAH.

Jehangir NF T M and Co.
Khosru NF T M and Co.

FOR KARACHI

Barenfels 13-3 L. Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-3 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur K N Co.
Castalia, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tugela L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfel L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicoi, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, P & O S N Co.
Shanghai Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta M M and Co.
Varsowa M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, M M & Co.
Junus, M M & Co.
Nudelea M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Gleneden S S N Co.
Rajput T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Barenfels, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja M M & Co.

FOR JELDAH.

Jehangir T M and Co.
Khosru T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Kalinga (Boats)	10-3-1932
Heinan Maru	10-3-32
Skuld	10-3-32
Storviken	10-3-32
Ellora	10-3-32
Dayavati	10-3-32
Kalavati	10-3-32
President Garfield	11-3-32
Jehangir	11|3|32.
Rawalpindi (boats)	11|3|32.
Janaki	11|3|32.
Barenfels	12|3|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. Kabinga; Agents: F. F. Campbell & Co., from New York:—120 drums lubricating oil, 100 drums lubricating grease, 465 drums dyestuff, 30 drums petroleum jelly, 53 cases motor car parts, 91 cases motor cars, 57 cases glassware, 37 cases sardine, 84 cases insulators, 50 bales paper bag linings, 48 cases auto parts, 75 cases cloves, 50 cases dextrine, 80 cases chrome scrap, 245 cases Q. Oats, 93 cases cotton remnants, 100 cases cotton domestics, 89 cases medicine, 188 cases cement, 49 cases machinery parts, 536 bundles jutes 206 casks chemicals, 84 cases playing cards, 398 cases tyres.

From Alexandria:—500 bales cotton.

From Port-Said:—100 bags oranges.

S.S. Victoria; Agents: L Triestino, from Genoa:—50 cases curas, 100 cases macaroin, 20 cases soap, 25 bundles quicksilver, 25 cases olive oil, 185 bales motorcar covers, 20 drums dyes, 155) bales art. silk yarn, 485 bundles cement sheets.

From Naples:—48 cases preser-

(Continued in column 5.)

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Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a CityBank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The
National City Bank
of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street,

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.,

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at following rates:—

	months.
4½ p.c. per annum	9
5 p.c. per annum	12
	years.
5½ p.c. per annum	2
6 p.c. per annum	3
6½ p.c. per annum	4
	only.

CURRENT & SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED. All sorts of Banking Business undertaken.

Rules on application.

G. A. BHONSULE,
Manager.

Nagpur City.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

AND

Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

K.B. RELE'S
TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY
K. B. RELE SONS, & CO. BOMBAY 4

Liverpool Cotton Market

INCREASED OFFERINGS FROM SOUTH

Outlook More Cheerful

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson have issued the following weekly cotton report:—

The advance that had recently been in evidence was continued in the early portion of the present period, and at one time quite a fair appreciation from the prices ruling when last we wrote was reached but the rise culminated on Saturday, and since then a reactionary movement has ruled. There is no doubt that the pace for the time being at any rate has been too rapid, and a great deal of the local "short" interest has been driven in. This also applies to a certain extent to Manchester, for trade interests both spinners and manufacturers have bought fairly extensively. This was reflected in steady and substantial "calling", which was really the cause of the bulk of the advance at the end of last week, being too great for the amount of contracts offering. The widening of the parity in the near months between this market and Overseas naturally brought an increase in the offerings from the South on a more reasonable basis, and we understand that, in certain directions, importers have done quite a considerable business the last few days. Certainly, the selling from this quarter has been fairly heavy, particularly yesterday. Whether it actually represents purchases made in the South, on the same day, or whether it is the accumulation of several days and the removing of hedges from New York, and New Orleans to this market, is uncertain, but the latter is probably the case. However, it certainly gave the necessary relief to the scarcity of the floating supply of contracts. Liquidation from recent "Bulls" has also been in evidence and a good many small accounts have been closed. This leaves the technical position of the market healthier.

ENTHUSIASM EVAPORATED.

The American Exchanges have been far from helpful, as any advance reported from Overseas was but a half-hearted response to similar movements here. The enthusiasm which greeted the proposals contained in the Federal Reserve Banking Bill has, for the time being, apparently evaporated, and with no definite change in the trend of business in the United States, Wall Street and the commodity markets Overseas have drifted into a pessimistic vein once again. Cotton stands adverse outside factors as well, if not better, than most; but the prevailing sentiment certainly prevents enterprise developing. It is generally realised that an improvement in general conditions must be accompanied, if not preceded by, a rise in commodity values, which are, in the main, on such an unprofitable basis that buying power is curtailed, but unless factors of their own appear leading to "bullish" developments in one or other of the products, the general depression is keeping prices of everything down, and so an evil circle is created. The struggle going on in the Far East is a disturbing factor, though it can be read in two ways, as war requirements necessitate free purchases of various commodities. However, in view of the efforts which are being made to prevent future wars and with the Disarmament Conference actually sitting at Geneva, it is tragically disappointing that such conditions should be ruling in China between two members of the League of Nations. At the moment there seems but little chance of any speedy clearing up of the dispute.

OUTLOOK CHEERFUL.

As far as our own country is concerned, the outlook is certainly more cheerful. The Budget prospects are steadily improving and confidence in our currency is growing. This is reflected in the steady appreciation which is taking place in sterling. The reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank Rate announced last Thursday is a clear indication that, in important financial circles, greater optimism is felt in our position. We believe that this will prove well founded and proceed further.

The weather in the South still appears to be unfavourable for planting operations in many sections, unwanted rains have recently fallen and the ground is too wet for ploughing, etc. The mildness also of the winter is increasing the idea that weevil emergence will be very heavy this spring. The acreage question is still shrouded in doubt. Owing to the comparative lateness of the season it is more than usually difficult to gauge what the plants of the farmer are likely to be. The present movement in values, if continued, will not encourage him to plant freely. We still maintain our belief that the reduction in acreage will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent, but would again stress the point that this is not the important factor, it is the weather later on which is the decisive feature. Meantime, there are many who are apprehensive as to substantial quantities of held cotton coming out before planting actually begins.

STRADDLE REVERSING.

There are few real fresh features in the local situation beyond the fact, as mentioned previously, that there has been considerably more selling by importers than for some time past. The improvement in sterling has also induced straddle reversing, the parity at one time ruling very wide for the nearer months, and indeed even autumn positions appreciated smartly over similar options in New York. When it is recalled that it is only a matter of two months ago when October here could be bought against a sale Over-seas at about the same price true parity, and that the same transaction could be reversed the end of last week at well over 70 points premium, it can be realised to what extent this market has advanced compared to Over-seas Exchanges. We should suggest watching the situation with the idea of buying winter months here and selling in New York and New Orleans, if ever the true parity recedes to 50 points apart.

Manchester has certainly done a larger business during the past week, and the general demand from India is a very encouraging feature, and several of the smaller markets are also by no means apathetic. However, prices still appear to be unsatisfactory, particularly to spinners, and, untill fortified by larger order books, the situation will be greatly influenced by weak sellers.

Whilst realising that this market may very easily be held in check by a continuance of the present tendency in sterling, and for that reason is perhaps somewhat vulnerable, we retain in the main our "bullish" feelings with regard to the ultimate tendency of prices, and think that the recent reaction has placed the market in a much better state, and would suggest purchases on any further recessions. We are at present disposed to advise buying on the American Exchanges, but to those who would prefer to operate here, we would suggest making a sale of dollars to the corresponding value of the transaction, as we are distinctly hopeful as to a further appreciation in sterling. The way in which gold is appearing and being released from unexpected quarters again emphasises the fact that when corners occur in any particular commodity, supplies make their appearance when least expected, and in this connection gold can be considered a commodity. It seems to us only a question of time when, instead of being hoarded, gold will be released and the corner more or less broken, in which case the relative value of commodities to gold will appreciate.

Our advice, therefore, would be as above, to take advantage of all weak markets in the immediate future to secure cotton, particularly by those who have had the good fortune to sell out at the recent high prices, as we consider they would be well advised to replace at cheaper rates.

Mill Stores Quotations

(Messrs Maganbai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Mar. 11.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-14-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-2-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-4; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 21; Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 4-10-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alakli, small packing Rs. 8; Beaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 45, Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 38; Litharge | Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26.

Prices per lb:—

Hydrosulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt, Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-8-0.

Newly discovered!

a priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. **It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.**
2. **Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel —a brilliant glaze or lustre.**
3. **It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.**

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day

See your dentist at least twice a year

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock.	57 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 3
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 p.c. Preference	0 5 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	71 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 9 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking, Corpn.	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1|2 p.c. Debs.	75 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 19 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 9 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb.	59 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	96 5 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939-50	101 10 0

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

FRUITALKO SALINE
EFFERVESCENT SALINE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
APCOS
PURIFIES BLOOD & ELIMINATES BODYLY POISONS

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

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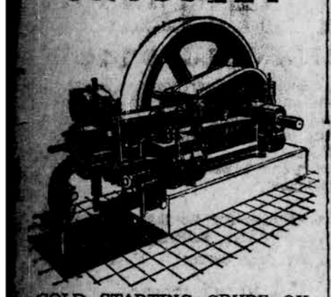
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LAHORE.

RADICAL RETRENCHMENT ESSENTIAL

Sir M. Dadabhai's Plea For Permanent Cuts In All Services.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The general debate on the budget began in the Council of State to-day.

Mr. B. K. Basu, who initiated the discussion, warned the Government against any makeshift policies of stop-gap arrangements, or tendency to think and act for the passing hour. He did not agree with the Finance Member in his anticipation of the return of normal conditions in a year or two. He opined that the present Indian crisis was different from the crisis of any other country.

Concluding Mr. Basu appealed to Government to adopt well-conceived plans of reforms in the best interests of the people because political discontent reacted very prejudicially on the country's financial situation.

PILING UP TAXES

Sir Rampal Singh said that Government had, in recent years, been piling up taxes upon taxes and had reduced the taxable capacity of the people. It was a matter for satisfaction, however that despite the financial difficulty, some provincial Governments had given timely remissions to agriculturists. He asked Government to make further retrenchment which was the only possible avenue for balancing the budget.

STOP GOLD EXPORT.

Mr. Jagdish Chandra Banarjee emphasised the necessity of Government putting a stop to the export of gold and of purchasing it in order to strengthen Indian currency. He wondered why there was so much delay and hesitation in effecting retrenchment. The speaker drew attention to the limited capacity of the people to pay taxes, and warned Government against further taxation and still further mutilating of the finances.

Mr. Laxmanrao Bhonsle was glad that the Finance Member had been able to balance the budget. He, however, requested Government not to attempt to tax kerosene and other primary necessities of life.

Jagnnath Maharaj Pandit hoped that Government would make an early declaration of its retrenchment policy. He thought it would have been better if Government had purchased the exported gold, and used it in productive industries.

THREAT OF C.-IN-C.

Sir M. Dadabhoy said that the world-wide depression was responsible for the Finance Member's estimates not coming true. He was gratified that retrenchment to the extent of 318 lakhs had been made on the civil side alone, but it was necessary that retrenchment should accompany efficiency. Savings made on the Army Side were phenomenal. But it was disconcerting to hear that the cuts were only temporary. The scales of pay in this country were higher than in other countries, and Government should not lose this opportunity of making permanent cuts in all services, and regulating the salaries according to the needs of the situation. While a reduction had no doubt been made in the military expenditure, it must not be forgotten that a good portion of this reduction consisted in postponment of the re-equipment programme. Unfortunately, according to the Finance Member, the Commander-in-Chief had threatened to ask for 48 crores next year.

Sir Maneckjee wished to see that the present figure was maintained and even reduced, if not below that recommended by the Inchcape Committee at least to that level. Sir Philip Chetwode had now a greater knowledge of Indian conditions, and it ought to be possible for him to make further reduction than those he has now agreed to.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE COMPARISON.

Regarding the level of taxation the Finance Member was not justified in comparing India with America, England or other countries because in the latter countries the people had compensating advantages such as unemployment insurance, welfare service, etc., whereas there were no such services in India. He complained in this connection that even the poor comfort of carry-forward losses to next year's accounts had been denied. And yet there was a surcharge of 25 per cent on the income-tax. He pleaded for this concession of carrying forward losses to the next year.

TAXATION THROTTLING BUSINESS.

Sir H. P. Browne felt gratified at the fact that people were investing more in cash certificates and other securities. He wanted a definite assurance from the Finance Member that the surcharge on income-tax was only of a temporary nature. The present level of taxation was throttling business throughout the country. While being convinced that there was a great deal of evasion of income-tax payment, he said, it was up to the Finance Department to find where exactly and to what extent this evasion was going on and to take the necessary steps to prevent it. His own belief was that in mofussil towns businessmen kept one account for themselves and another for the income-tax officer. He suggested that Courts should recognise only those books which were inspected by the Income-tax Department

PLEA FOR IRWINISM.

Mr. Ghosh Mullick pleaded for Lord Irwin's policy in order to remove the present depression. Any idea of imposing duties on kerosene oil, salt and other necessities of life would be ruinous. These articles were as necessary as air and water. To have thought of imposing an additional burden on the already overburdened poor masses only showed that in India the people existed for the Government. He criticised the gold export policy under which India had been ruined and England was prospering

Mr. G. A. Natesan felt convinced that there was enough room for further retrenchment on the Army side while on the civil side he complained that Government, for reasons best known to themselves had not given effect to some of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. He endorsed Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's suggestion that the present cut in pay should continue until at least Government were able to make both ends meet. He added that the cut should be graduated and not be an all round uniform cut.

ORDINANCES NO REMEDY.

Referring to future entrants to the Services Mr. Natesan emphasised that their pay should be fixed at a lower rate. He warned that they could not govern a great country like India by Ordinances. He drew attention to the fact that officers administering the Ordinances in the provinces had often times provoked and tried the patients of the people too much. Sound finances could only follow a sound and sympathetic political policy.

RETRENCHMENT, ONLY METHOD.

Lala Ramsarandas said that Sir George Schuster was helpless in the matter of linking the rupee with the sterling as the first ordinance on this was withdrawn at the dictation of the Secretary of State. At a time when imports had definitely fallen and the buying power of the people reduced the only method was retrenchment. As member of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee he complained that the policy of Indianisation had suffered in giving effect to those recommendations. He instanced the case of the Director of Archaeology on special duty and the present rumour that two members of the Public Services Commission would continue in office against the recommendations of the Committee. He further suggested the discontinuance of the Lee Commission's recommendations. He did not agree with Sir H. P. Browne as regards incometax evasion and wanted the earliest revision of incometax rules.

SPENDING TOO MUCH ON LAW AND ORDER.

Like Mr. Natesan, Lala Ramsarandas supported Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in demanding permament cuts in salaries and pleaded for a more sympathetic policy in dealing with the Congress. He concluded that by spending too much on law and order and thereby exhausting their resources they would leave nothing for the Federal Government.

COMMUNAL SOLUTION FIRST.

Sir Muhammad Suhrawardy felt gratified at Sir George Schuster's manfully handling retrenchment operations which had yielded no less than 17 per cent. of the total expenditure. Taking advantage of the budget discussion, he stated that without communal solution neither provincial autonomy nor responsible government in the centre would be possible.

Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty asked Government to take note of the reduction in the purchasing power of the masses caused by taxation of the necessaries of life because in the long run it would have the effect of reducing the national dividend which alone was the true index of the country's prosperity. Alluding to military expenditure he urged the necessity for examining the possibility of a reduction of troops with a view to further economy.

INDIAN ARMY FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Sir M. D. Devadas considered the strength of army unnecessarily high and suggested that Government of India should manage to obtain a rebate to the extent of 25 per cent. from the British Exchequer as the Indian Army was kept for Imperial purposes as well.

Raja of Dudhoria advocated the bringing down of income-tax to its former level.

SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster emphasised that it was no use being too pessimistic or ignoring realities. As Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy stated, 95 per cent. of the economic ills of India was due to world causes but India stood in a favourable position in comparison with what had been done by any other country in the world to improve her own finances and cut down her expenditure. If further efforts were needed they would be made. He opined that their ship had weathered the worst part of the storm and the position was as sound as it could reasonably be at this present juncture and much sounder than the position of practically every other country in the world. At the end of the next financial year the economis position would have to be reviewed and the question decided whether the cut of ten per cent. should be extended after 31st March 1933. As for the salary of future entrants, this question was engaging attention and as soon as the present session was over it would be tackled and a decision reached. Regarding the evasion of income-tax he hoped to discuss with the European group measures for checking it. The Finance Member told Sir M. D. Devadas that the expenditure of eighteen lakhs per annum on the additional staff in the Income-tax Department was more than counter-balanced by a hundred lakhs revenue.

VALIDATING PUBLIC SUITS.

Sir B. L. Mitter introduced the bill to validate certain suits relating o public matters. This is the result of a decision by the Privy Council that previous sanction of the Local Government must be recorded in respect of each particular suit and that the sanction of the Collector was not enough. The bill validates all such suits and provides for the re-trial of all claims which might have been in the meantime dismissed, whether in the court of first instance or in the court of appeal, on the ground of the absence of the requisite sanction.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

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Serve with either milk or cream adding sugar to taste.
Re. 1 per lb.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Songs by Miss Lakdawalla, and instrumental music by Madhavlal (Sitar solo); 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chat.

MADAME WADIA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Gatha Society, Madame B. P. Wadia will deliver a public lecture on "The Way of the Superior Mind" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Sukhadwala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

BAND AT MAZAGAON.—The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. R. Remedious will play Music at Joseph Baptista's Garden, Mazagaon on 14th March, 1932, Monday, commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

UNVEILING OF MR. TURNER'S BUST.—The unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Mr. A. J. Turner of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will take place on Tuesday (15th inst) at the chemistry department of the Institute.

TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in Seth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Dispensary was 1022. Among them the number of new admission was 256.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR BAR.—A public meeting of the citizens of F. Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Naigaon Cement Chawl's Maidan, Dadar.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.—The Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final will be held between St. Mary's High School and St. Xavier's High School.

On Tuesday 15th inst) at 5-30 p.m. at the Western India Football Association Ground, Cooperage. The Cup will be presented to the winner after the close of the match.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—A special meeting of the promoters of Tenant-ownership Housing and Municipal Co-operative Institute will be held in the Bombay Corporation Hall on Tuesday, (15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when, Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro will preside; and Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, will deliver a lecture on "Advantages of Citizens' Economic Swaraj and Municipal Co-operative Institute," for promoting Tenant-ownership Housing and Loan-Scholarship Educational Societies, without extra expense to Government."

"RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE."

LONDON, March 13.

A wide measure of Anglo-French co-operation with regard to the economic situation in the Central and the Danubian "Europe, with two-fold object of appeasing the political rivalries and expediting the economic reconstruction of Europe" was agreed to by Sir J. Simon and M. Tardieu in the conversation at Quai d'Orsay yesterday, according to an agreed statement subsequently issued.

M. Tardieu's proposals in that connection, it is understood, include suggestion that the Governments of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia should consult among themselves with a view to introducing preferential measures for mutual benefit of their commerce and industry and the Powers should assist in the practical application of the formula adopted.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF PUSS "MOTH" TO AHMEDABAD!

Sunday "Chronicle" And "Samachar" Eagerly 'Snapped' Up By Residents

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 13.

As already reported, the venture of the management of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" in sending copies of these two dailies by aeroplane has been hailed with delight by Ahmedabad residents. The first attempt to send the copies to Ahmedabad was made on Tuesday last (8th inst). and proved very successful, all the copies were either distributed or sold out soon, as they were available at about 9-30 a.m., thus stealing a march of several hours over the ordinary post service.

When the aeroplane (Puss "Moth") brought, to-day a very heavy bags of the Sunday editions of both these dailies, the enthusiasm of the people who were informed by the local officers of these papers was demonstrated in the rush for securing copies as soon as the 'plane landed.

All copies were distributed soon, and sold out like hot cakes, even though this time number of copies was very large. This enterprise, which is proving so popular here, is highly spoken of by all.

BROACH "DICTATOR" JAILED

School Board Tenders Apology

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BROACH, Mar. 11.

The fifth 'Dictator' of Broach was tried at Jambusar. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The School Board of Broach had a clash with Government regarding the policy of the Board As a result Government had suspended the educational grant for the School Board. At last the School Board has tendered an apology to the Government by passing the following resolution:—

"This Board assures the Government that it has not taken any part in the N. C. O. movement. It further assures the Government that it will not take any part in the Civil Disobedience movement."

The administrative officer has also tendered apology to the School Board, and has requested for his retirement provided he is given the pension.

"DANDI DAY" ARRESTS IN DADAR

17th "Dictator" Arrested

The 17th "Dictator" of 'G' Ward was arrested along with one volunteer while distributing Satyagrahi salt on Dandi Day, at Dadar.

Another volunteer was arrested in the morning for writing "Bhoi Patrika."

Khadi Hawked In Hanging Gardens

College girls dressed in khaddar saris made a brisk sale of khaddar and Swadeshi articles in the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens on Sunday evening. The party consisted of a number of College student boys and girls from various colleges in Bombay.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

"Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition," S. K. Bupala, Chairman, writes:—

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened shortly during the Easter holidays in Kamathipura, Bombay. It will be for ten days from 25th inst. to 3rd inst. It will be opened by a prominent person. Stall-holders are requested to book their stalls at an early date at the office at Kamathipura Bazaar Road, Girls school's campound.

CITY AMBULANCE CORPS ON "FIELD" DUTY

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was on "field-service" at Chowpatty and Pratthna Samaj, from 5-35 p.m. to 6-25 p.m. and the following is the report of the injured persons.

In all seven persons were treated on the Clearing Station out of which one was removed to the Nair Hospital, Lamington Road.

Miss Antoon suffering from stupor after being treated was removed to the hospital.

Bombay Dock Workers Go On Srike

(Continued from page 1.)

weekly or as soon as the ship is loaded or unloaded

(3) In order that the workers may get the minimum living wage the wages must be paid as follows:—

(a) In charge men Rs 5.
(b) Whinch men Rs. 3.
(c) Hutch foremen Rs. 3.
(d) Hutch Tendel Rs. 4.
(e) Hutch men (obligatory to fix the number of hutchmen to 16 in each gas) Rs. 2.8.

(4) The workers should be given work at the first whistle of the Port Trust, in the morning and let off in the evening by the whistle of the Port Trust. Work done either before or after the whistle should be counted as overtime and paid double.

(5) Regarding the work in the sea, beyond the docks, the workers will leave the docks only after the first Port Trust whistle, and be brought back to shore by the evening whistle, Detention for longer time should be counted as overtime and be paid accordingly.

(6) The Rule of half-holiday on Saturday should be strictly observed, i.e., for half a day's work full day's pay should be paid. If they are made to work for more than half a day, half a day's double wages will have to be paid. Sundays should be treated as holiday as per Rules, and any work on that day should be treated as whole day and paid double.

(7) In no circumstances should the workers be engaged for half a day. If they are made to work for half a day they must be paid for the whole day.

(8) A relieving whinchman should be engaged on each ship to relieve the whinchman to go for nature's call, etc.

(9) Similarly a hutch foreman should be engaged as reliever.

(10) The wages should be paid immediately after work and they should not be delayed unnecessarily.

(11) In case of cargo like rice sugar, wheat, timber, the loading and unloading of which involve more exertion, the workers should be paid one-half times their usual wages.

(12) Cases of accidents should be intimated to the Union and the claims of injured or disabled must be settled according to the Workmen's Compensation Act, with the help of the Union officials

(13) The workers working out in the sea should be brought back and left on shore by the second whistle and they should be taken back again from shore in case of night work. Immediately after the night work is finished they should be brought back to the shore. Any detention should be treated over time.

(14) Once the workers are engaged for work, any cancellation of work should be made known to them before the whistle otherwise their day's wages will have to be paid.

(15) The working hour should be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour's recess.

(16) Double wages to be paid for night work.

(17) The right of Union officials to go to the Docks and on board the ships to investigate into the troubles of the workers.

DOCK WORKERS' UNION PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Dr. M. R. Shetty, President, Dock Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

"No section of the working-class is more miserable than that of that of the dock workers. They are on strike for the last two days and they are in dire need of help. We appeal to the general public and those there who sympathise with the cause of the oppressed and exploited masses to open their purses and generously contribute to the strike fund. We appeal to all the Trade Unions and Trade Unionists in Bombay City and the country at large to support their comrades on strike."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Its Achievements In Commercial Education

TDIBUTE TO PRINICIPAL'S SERVICE TO COUNTRY

A pleasant function took place on Sunday evening in Sir C. J. Hall when before a large and distinguished gathering Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy distributed prizes and medals to the successful students of the Davar College of Commerce. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

After a programme of music was gone through Principal Sorab R. Davar in presenting the Report of the 31st year of the working of the College said:—

When we started work, 31 years ago, the only thing in the form of commercial education imparted in this great country was a more or less elementary tuition in book-keeping, shorthand and type-writing. Considering that now there are diplomas which graduates and under-graduates can take up, and devote between two to four years for each of them, you will agree that commercial education has now developed on the same footing as legal or medical education. The diplomas for which this College prepares, are those by the Institute of Bankers of England and India, which make up a course of two years after matriculation with ten papers, the Chartered Insurance Institute which covers a course of two years after matriculation for the Associates Diploma with twelve papers, and further two years for that of Fellows, with nine papers including a thesis; the Government Diploma in Auditing which also comprises of a course after matriculation for five years as at present constituted, two years being devoted in the College study and three years articled clerkship in addition. The Incorporated Secretaries Association Diploma for the qualification of the Company Secretaries is a diploma which covers a course of two years with over fourteen to fifteen papers besides the general commerce diplomas where cetificates are granted for proficiency in various subjects as well as in groups by the Chamber of London and the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay.

TEACHING FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

Continuing he said::—"I have had the pleasure and the honour of inaugurating the teaching for the first time in India for some of these professions, viz, that of Auditors, Bankers, Chartered Insurance men and Company Secretaries, and I am looking forward to being able to announce soon the introduction of two more branches of professional study in our line of work to complete which I propose to sail for Europe by the next mail, and perhaps run up to America. During the short period of absence which I have allowed myself—as I have to return to India sometime in June for my college session—I hope that I shall succeed in closing various arrangements in connection with which I have been in correspondence for some time.

The report of the Institution among other things stated:—

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

This College has continued to prepare for high recognised Diplomas, both for the General and Specialised Professional branches of Commerce, in many of which it was the first Institute in India to inaugurate such preparation and in the most important of which Diplomas, this College is even to this date the only Indian Institution which has successfully prepared candidates. The total enrolments of the year were over 300 to which when the second year students are added, the total strength of the College was about 400.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

Taking up the best examination first, the College started preparation for the first time in India in 1925, for the Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute of England, which is a Specialised Course for "Insurance Experts", extending over four years, of which the first two years have to be devoted for the Associate's Diploma and the other two years for the Fellow's Diploma. Here a candidate has to select for the Associate's Diploma any one of the four Specialisations, viz., (1) Marine, (2) Fire, (3) Life or (4) Accident.

SIR B. JEEJEEBHOY'S SPEECH.

After Principal Davar had spoken, Sir B. Jeejeebhoy in the course of his address said: "The college had earned for itself a unique position in the sphere of commercial education. I cannot help saying, after what I have seen on the screen that it can hold its own with honour in the field of sports also. Sports bring out all the hardy qualities of manhood and make you vigorous and healthy men prepared to fight the battle of life with greater confidence. They help to develop qualities of discipline, obedience and some other noble attributes that go to transform crowd of boys into after men and better citizens."

Congratulating the Principal and the staff for achieving good results, Sir B. Jeejeebhoy said: "The College has turned out students who are earning and holding good positions in the commercial houses in the city of Bombay. This college has rendered a great deal of help in cause of commercial education."

Lady Byramjee then distributed the prizes and the Chairman in suitable terms eulogised the institution and complimented Principal Dafar who was doing so much useful service to the country.

The guests were then treated to a cinema film which was taken by Mr. Anwar Lalji, a student of the College on 20th February last, during the College sports.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMES BACK

Filmland's Greatest Favourite Creates Riot Of Comedy In City Lights Showing At Pathe

A new film by Charlie Chaplin is an event of international importance but we have had to wait an unconscionable time for 'City Lights," to throw its effulgent rays on India, a fact which is not exactly creditable to the enterprise or the appreciation of public taste on the part of exhibitors in this country. Advance announcements have been screened in various quarters for the past year, but not until Saturday were the expectant fans gratified by the presentation of a picture that during that period has been shown and talked about all over the world.

That Charlie Chaplin has not lost his hold on the public was shown on Saturday and yesterday by the advance booking at the Pathe Cinema, the "House Full" boards put out before each show and the hundreds who went away disappointed for want of accommodation. The spell of this most wonderful artist of pantomime of all the ages is in no way diminished. One could tell that by the tense excitement of anticipation that held the crowded audience before the film was screened. It wanted no confirmation, though it received it in unstinted measure, in the welter of laughter, cheers and—yes, even tears—that carried the picture to its whimsically pathetic conclusion.

Charlie Chaplin is still the same loveable dear Old Charlie who established himself years ago in the hearts of every filmgoer in the world. He is still without a rival in every phase of pantomimic art. He does not fear to indulge in the oldest stunts of "slap-stick" comedy but everyone of them under his treatment comes with the freshness of a novelty. The boxing ring has been burlesqued by every film comedian and pantomimic artist and Charlie himself has done it often enough, but the boxing scene in "City Lights" is so new in treatment and so inimitably funny as to be a masterpiece of comedy and originality. Charlie himself has so many times got laughter out of eating macaroni, swallowing a whistle, falling into the river—even the oldest of stunts, such as pulling away a chair that somebody is about to sit on and leaving a lighted cigar for a lady to sit on. They are all there in "City Lights" but they follow one another with spontaneous unexpectedness in an absolute riot of fun. The opening scene, when Charlie the Tramp is discovered asleep on the lap of the Statue of Peace when it is unveiled by the Mayoress in the presence of a cheering throng is so funny that one wonders whether anything funnier or even as uproariously comic can follow. But it does and we are soon laughing more helplessly over his efforts to save the millionaire who is determined to commit suicide by drowning.

Through all this orgy of screaming comedy there runs the pathetic story of the Tramp's love for a blind flower girl who thinks he is the millionaire, his wonderful sacrifices to enable her to pay for the operation that cures her blindness and the climax of the shock when she knows the truth.

The film, of course, is silent. There is no talking but the comedy of incoherence representing the speech-making in the first scene. And it establishes the supremacy of silent pantomime in the hands of a great artist over the "Talkie." There is no doubt about it. But where are the great artists of pantomime who can make us weep as easily as make us laugh, and be so true to life and nature even in the most exaggerated scenes of comedy. Unfortunately there is only one and his name is Charlie Chaplin

Physical Feats By National Athletic Institute

Feats of physical strength, muscle control and balancing which evoked unstinted praise, were displayed by the pupils of the National Athletic Institute at Gamdevi on Sunday. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present. Mr. G. B. Nayampalli and Mr. Nandu Khote who are conducting the Institute themselves contributed to the programme. Mr. Nayampalli exhibited numerous feats of strength such as lifting a man with his teeth. A rope looped round his neck was pulled by half a dozen strong men on either side but he came out of the ordeal none the worse for it. Mr. Nandu Khote supported on his bare chest a platform which accommodated a music party of 14 persons with all the paraphernalia of Harmonium, Tabla and Sarang. A vote of thanks moved by Mr. H. Shankar Rao to the conductors of the Institute concluded the programme.

"Meerut Week" in Bombay

The Young Workers League, the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and the allied organisations in Bombay have decided to celebrate the "Meerut Week" from March 14th to 20th March.

The following programme of meetings is arranged during the week:—

March 14.—Nayagaon, Hida Mata Cinema, at 6 p.m.

March 15.—Shivdi, opposite Moon Mill, at 8 o'clock,—Popayas Wadia.

March 16.—Nagre Sayaji's Wadi at 6 p.m. and Ganesh Galli Lal Baug at 8 p.m.

March 17.—Fergusson Road, Worli Cement Chawl at 8 p.m.

March 18.—Lalbaug at 8 p.m.

"THE IMPROPER DUCHESS"

Comedy For The Sophisticated

(By Art And Dramatic Critic)

If the player makes the play, the acting of Mr. J. Grant Anderson witnessed on Saturday the opening night of the week's season at the Opera, more than proved the theory. He had, as usual chosen for himself the difficult role of, to use the term in the best sense, the quick change artist. As the subtitle suggested the play is "a modern satirical comedy for the sophisticated" written by Mr. James Bernard Fagan and now running in London at the Globe Theatre. As such, the appeal of the play was almost entirely intellectual. Naturally, everything there depended on the skill with which effective dialogue developed action in the play. Miss Lara Anderson who played the Duchess of Tann, the "Improper Duchess," did reveal the talent for fast-moving dialogue. Her shots went home. And, there were occasions when the audience exploded with laughter.

The self-righteous clergyman, Revd. Adam B. Macadam, played by Mr. Burton, was rendered with conspicuous fidelity to the character. Similarly Mr. Ewart Locks who played "Augustus, King of Poldaville," interpreted the idiosyncrasies of monarchy with apparent success. His position in the play being more vital than the clergyman's the frequent revelation of what seemed to be forced vivacity failed sometimes to carry conviction. Miss Beatrice Varley, as maid, was everything the playwright and audience could expect from her. Mr. Burton, as "Montgomery Curtis," was compared with his role of the clergyman, more authentic.

But the sophisticated could not have refrained from complete admiration at the manner Mr. Anderson worked up the character of Gracia of the Paradise Hotel. Nearly every gesture, every movement pushed the story, increased the dramatic intensity and rivetted the attention of the sophisticated.

The Grant Andersons are favourites with Bombay play-goers. During the week the public will have occasion to witness Edgar Wallace's "On The Spot" and Austin Melford's "It's A Boy." J. Harold Terry's comedy of divorce "Collusion," St. John Ervine's comedy "The First Mrs. Fraser," and to-night they will stage Fred Jackson's "The Naughty Wife" originally produced by Miss Gladys Cooper.

General Dry Weather

POONA, Mar. 13.

Weather has been generally dry over the country except for quarter inch rain at Dalhousie. Temperature remains below normal from the Punjab to Central India. Yesterday's low pressure area over north Bengal has become unimportant.

Forecast: Dry weather general-

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Win For "Times Of India"

A poor turn-out watched the opening of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, on Saturday, when the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club went down to the Indo Portuguese by the odd goal in three. It was a poor game, and none of the teams showed anything like the form which justified their taking part in the Tournament. The Indo-Portuguese settled within three minutes of the start from a 'corner.' There was no further scoring till the interval. After the 'breather' the Port Trust pressed hard and soon after equalised. The play now concentrated in the Portuguese half. Just before the close however, the Portuguese rallied and scored a rather lucky goal which won them in the match.

Sides:—

INDO-PORTUGUESE:—Milton, Rocha, Fritz; Antaio Rego, Rocque; Govein, Fernandes, DeSouza, Anthony Fernandes, Pereira.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST SPORTS.—Lopez; Page, Wharton; Carneiro, DeSouza, Pereira; Carrie, Fernandes, Fernandes, Ribeiro, DeSouza.

Scores:—

Indo-Portuguese ..... 2 goals.
Bombay Port Trust Sports ..... 1 goal.

Umpires:—Turner and Ranganathan.

"TIMES OF INDIA" VERSUS BOMBAY BATTALION (A.F.I).

The second game of the day in which the "Times of India" beat the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. by five goals to one, was a much better one. The Battalion backs were a poor lot and but for the good work of Canerio in the goal, the goals would have been more plentiful.

Within three minutes of the bully-off the Battalion scored through Taylor their only goal in the match. Fairman equalised five minutes later. The "Times" forwards were a nippy lot though they missed many opportunities in the opening stages by bad shooting. After the interval, however, they got into their turn and livened up the game by some good stick-work. Sell stood out with his bag of three. The remaining goal, out of the 5 that were scored, was through Blake.

The Sides:—

THE "TIMES OF INDIA":—Robertson; Edwards, Gopal; Page, Lynn, Rodrigues; Warbuck, Blake, Sell, Fairman, Lees.

BOMBAY BATTALION A. F. I.:—Carnerio; Thornber, Lyons; Peters, Sharpe, Murray; Gerrard, Simons, Leighton, Tayor, Farla.

Scores:—

"Times of India" ..... 5 goals.
Bombay Battalion A. F. I. 1 goal.

Referees:—Nagporewalla and Knapadia.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

Hindu Young Sports Club vs. Byculla Rovers, 4-0 p.m.

3rd Field Company, R. E. vs. Rockfort Union, 5-30 p.m.

STOP PRESS

LINDBERGHH'S BABY RUMOURED TO BE FOUND

LONDON, Mar. 13.

New York—It is rumoured that Col. Lindbergh's baby has been found at Crossville, Tennessee.—Reuter's Special.

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6.30 & 10

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED by CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GLAMOUROUS, GLORIOUS

JOAN CRAWFORD

Savage in her love!
Savage in her hates!
Savage in her dreams!
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

THIS MODERN AGE

A drama of modern life
A daughter of to-day facing the stern realities of life and love for the first time!
With a Great Cast Including
NEIL HAMILTON
PAULINE FREDERICK
MONROE OWSLEY
Parisian Nights! Parisian Sights!
Also a Charlie Chase Comedy
Secure your seats early
Plans Open. 'Phone 20122

THE RIALTO

To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Golden Voiced Tenor

JOHN BOLES

In Tolstoy's Immortal Epic

RESURRECTION

With Tempestuous Fiery
LUPE VELEZ
A Universal All-Talking Super.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932

WAR TO THE END!

The new "spirit of war" displayed in the utterances of Sir Samuel Hoare, which Mr. Wedgwood Benn deplored as unlikely to bring peace and understanding pervaded the atmosphere of the Bombay Council Chamber on Saturday when the Home Member replied to Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's criticisms of the Ordinance regime. Rao Bahadur Kale presented a motion urging that the Governor of Bombay should convene a conference of various parties in the Province "in order to find the means of establishing a peaceful and calm atmosphere and secure co-operation of all parties in facilitating the work of several committees set up to help the framing of the new constitution." He pleaded that all parties should put their heads together with the Government and find a course where all could see eye to eye with one another and "then they could secure the co-operation of the Congress also." And he reminded the Government of Lord Irwin's recent reiteration of the truth that force by itself has never yet proved a solvent of a political problem.

LIP SYMPATHY.

This suggestion to everybody who is not in jail to sit down and endeavour to find a basis of discussion on which the Congress might be induced to co-operate has the sympathy of the Government, so the Home Member assured the Council. But his own speech showed a lamentable disinclination to make that sympathy practical. On the contrary, he seemed to revel in warlike phraseology and was anxious to make it clear—we hope we are not doing him an injustice—that, in the Government's view, the only way to peace is through the elimination from rather than the co-operation of the Congress in the field of discussion. Defending the admitted stern severity of the Ordinances, he declared that "war is not for hands with gloves on," that there could be "no mercy for law-breakers," that no one taking part in the present movement had any right to expect any quarter and finally he completely misinterpreted what we take to be the chief object of Rao Bahadur Kale's motion by urging that the leaders should go to the Governor with a definite proposal for the organisation of a loyalty league or a peace party to carry on propaganda for the Government and thus help India to win her birthright which in his conception involves "peace, freedom and contentment, unshackled by the Congress."

CYNICAL PLEASANTRY.

We can only describe this as unadulterated nonsense and express our surprise that the Home Member of the Bombay Government, who has suddenly become so glib with the slogan-phraseology of Indian nationalism, of all people in the world, does not know it. That the settlement of India's future without the co-operation and assent of Congress is outside the sphere of practical politics is obvious. The war against Congress activities, into which the Government considers itself to have been forced by the conditional threat of Civil Disobedience last December cannot change the situation in that respect. Even, if and when, Civil Disobedience is crushed the ideals and demands of the Congress itself will have to play their part in the ultimate discussion. The suggestion that the only obstacle to India's march to freedom is the shackles of the Congress is a view so far removed from the practicalities of the problem that has to be solved that it must be regarded more in the nature of a cynical pleasantry than a serious contribution to the discussion.

A CLOSED MIND.

Government had to listen to speech after speech impressing upon them the grave feeling that has been created in the public mind by the promulgation of the Ordinances and the methods of working them. Mr. J. B. Petit frankly told them, what we have always contended, that the ordinary law of the land is quite strong enough to deal with the Civil Disobeddience movement. This application of extraordinary measures, which, say what the Government may, transgress the recognised principles of justice and freedom, have created in the public mind the feeling, as Rao Bahadur Chitale said, that the stifling of the aspirations which Civil Disobedience seeks to enforce is as much involved in the measures which Government have taken as the need for countering Civil Disobedience itself, wrong as that feeling may be. Mr. Thomas told the House he had no intention of replying to the bombardment to which he was subjected. He has closed his mind to all suggestions of conciliation or mercy and will fight with the gloves off to the bitter end, despite the public feeling. This is not the way to win the sympathy and co-operation of any respoosible section of people in th's country. If the Home Member's speech represents the mind of those who are responsible for the higher direction of British policy in India the hopes of a peaceful settlement in the country must be indefinitely deferred.

What have the Government of Bombay, actually, done to safeguard the interests of the thousands of Indian artists fed for years on hopes and promises by them?

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

When a few Indian Princes raised a revolt against the R. T. C. Federal scheme, we pointed out that they were not necessarily the greatest menace to Reforms but that more harm might come from those who professed enthusiasm or Federation but demanded impossible terms as the price of their support of Federation. We also emphasised that the one thing most insisted upon both by those who supported and those who opposed the Federation was a dominant position in the Federal Legislature. We are not therefore much surprised to learn that the Princes as a body have arrived at a provisional understanding in favour of the general principle of Federation provided their interests are duly safeguarded. This is not necessarily a step in advance as the safeguards claimed are not yet known and may turn out to be quite unacceptable to Nationalists. Thus while the new suggestion that there should be only one Federal Legislative Chamber is not in itself bad, the fact that the suggestion comes from a section of the Princes themselves is dangerously significant.

It seems that what the Princes are after is that, either by themselves or with the support of groups they can rely upon, they should hold a dominant position in the Federal Legislature. Government do not oppose this demand but seem rather to welcome it for obvious resaons. Their trouble is that, having raised high expectations in several other groups, namely, the Muslims, the Depressed Classes, the Europeans, and the Zamindars, to satisfy all to the extent of their expectations is impossible without raising a revolt among Nationalists. Nor can they afford to disappoint any one of these groups just now lest it should turn hostile. In this predicament they seem content to follow a policy of drift and "wait and see."

Government would no doubt, claim that they are not primarily responsible for this unsettled position but that the responsibility lies on the Princes and contending communities who find a difficulty in coming to a settlement of their respective claims. But such a position cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. If the Princes do not accept Federation definitely or accept it only on impossible terms, Government obviously cannot hold up Reforms in British India indefinitely on that account. It is possible to devise a constitutional scheme for British India which would leave the door open to such of the Princes as may choose at any time to come into a Federation of Provinces. When the men whose co-operation is essential to a lasting settlement are in jail, the responsibility for delay must rest solely on the Government.

VADE MECUM OF CO-OPERATION

Books on the theory of co-operation are plentiful, so are official reports of its practice. But books combining theory and practice in just proportion, with special reference to Indian requirements are extremely few. Among these few, however, may be included a recent publication, "co-operation in India and Abroad" by Mr. S. S. Talmaki. Mr. Talmaki is a pioneer and an acknowledged expert in the field of Co-operation. As a promoter of several Co-operative Societies in Bombay City and Suburbs and for many years the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, he has had rare opportunities to study first-hand a variety of Co-operative problems. Of his book Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who writes an appreciative foreword to it and who is himself an eminent Co-operative worker, says, "The book which will prove a vade mecum' for all Co-operators in India and for all foreign students of Indian co-operation gives information about the history and growth of the various sides of the movement both in India and in all foreign countries where the movement has taken root. It shows the deep and vast study of the subject by the author, who has not confined himself only to giving the history of the inception and growth of the movement in various countries, but has made very valuable suggestions for its expansion in various directions in this country. As these suggestions are based not merely on the study of books but on actual practical work in the field, they deserve the careful consideration of all those interested in making the movement successful in all its branches". We can endorse every word of this opinion. The book is in short a sound and comprehensive treatment of the whole subject of Co-operation and may be unhesitatingly commended to every student of the subject.

"Irrespective" Of Indian Aspirations

Mr. Shillidy, Industries Secretary, opposed Sir Pheroze Sethna's extremely modest resolution in the Council of State for the encouragement of Indian Art. He could not accept the resolution "as it was worded." We have not before us a full report of the discussion which Sir Pheroze initiated and Mr. Shillidy evidently stifled. We shall, therefore, for the moment, refrain from detailed comment. For whether Mr. Shillidy, knows it or not, likes it or not, our interest in art goes very much beyond the easy quibble which, apparently, seemed to postpone Sir Pheroze's resolution. We use the term of set purpose. Sir Pheroze's fight for the inarticulate, almost starving, Indian artists has been only postponed. It has not, by any chance, terminated. It has rather only begun but soon, sooner than those represented by the Industries Secretary expect, the mists will vanish.

In the meantime, let us examine the "policy," the "intention" and the "practice" which the Industries Secretary assured the House the Government of India followed. The "policy" of Government was, according to him, "one of encouragement of Indian art irrespective of provincial considerations." May we suggest that the policy hitherto actually followed by the Government of India has been one almost entirely "irrespective" of Indian aspirations in art? This may be proved by the example to which he has himself referred about the treatment the scheme to which his "predecessor" paid lip-service. Does he recollect that the "financial situation" which, presumably, led to the suspension of that scheme was, subsequently,—note the very important sequence in time,—suddenly cleared and made helpful for the scheme dictated from London? May we, therefore, endeavour to formulate a minor but vital amendment? May we suggest the more accurate version about the "policy" of the Government of India? It should read something like this:—"The policy of Government was one of encouragement of Indian art irrespective of the aspirations in art of all provinces." Mr. J.C. Bannerji who supported Sir Pheroze's resolution rightly pleaded for the needs of the province he represented. But his support to the main idea of the resolution places his advocacy on a plane where all provinces unite irrespective of all petty quibbles.

Finally, Mr. Shillidy has spoken about the "intention" of the Government of India. We look forward to the day when the "intention" of the Government leads them to prevent effectively all schemes for so-called encouragement of Indian art emanating from and manufactured abroad by irresponsible "experts." We have one more question to formulate.

GOANESE AND "SEPARATIST" AGITATION

Victims Of The 'Colonial Policy'

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

A small news paragraph was published in this journal last week, according to which an organisation of British Indian settlers in Colonial Africa has represented to the Government of India the case of Indian traders and residents at places like Beira in Portuguese East Africa. They are being sought to be ousted under certain restrictions imposed upon them by the local Portuguese administration.

CASE FOR RETALIATION.

This would appear to be the first definite result of an agitation that has been in progress for some time past directed by petty local vested interests in the Portuguese Colony and it is not surprising to notice that it has brought on a reaction in the form of a demand for retaliatory measures on the part of the British Indian and Colonial Governments. Does this mean that if British Indian subjects are to live under disabilities imposed in consequence of their national status and in favour of the so-called Portuguese citizens, the Goanese who occupy a position of equality even in Government offices and clerical establishments should be treated as persons of alien nationality? There is, indeed, an apprehension entertained by a number of Goanese that the Government of India are thinking of formulating such a policy or, at any rate, considering such a proposal, as statistics are being collected of the Goanese in British Indian services.

INNOCENT VICTIMS.

If this is done, the sins of the handful of Portuguese colonials in East Africa and Angola would be visited on the thousands over thousands of Goan emigrants who earn their living outside of Portuguese territory and who cannot be said to be responsible for anything that the Carmona military dictatorship might do. These 'emigres' suffer from no disabilities arising out of the accident of Portuguese nationality and there is not, nor is likely to be, in evidence any but a friendly feeling towards them from their fellow-Indians.

CULTURAL AFFINITY.

What is more, the bonds of cultural and racial affinities prove stronger than any antagonistic sentiment inoculated by the virus of discrimination. The anti-Asiatic movement led by the white interests of Portuguese East Africa has nothing to do with these masses of Hindu and Catholic Goanese nor have they any hand in the administration that adopts an unfriendly and discriminatory attitude towards British Indians in Africa.

REACTION.

The Goan Government, for its part, ought in its own interests, to press for abolition of restrictions such as have been brought into existence in the African colonies since it exists on 'emigre' earnings. Retaliation, again, will strongly react on the local conditions of trade and other intercourse with the neighbouring territory in Goa.

Under the military dictatorship a costly bureaucracy manned by Europeans and 'mesticos' (Eurasians), is maintained there and it would be difficult for the administration to retain this top-heavy officialdom if the British Government were to take retaliatory action.

Notes of the Dav

Furdah Must Go.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Nizam of Hyderabad, during his recent visit to Lucknow, asked the girls in the local Muslim girls' school to "discard purdah altogether." This right lead, encouraged perhaps by his Turkish daughters-in-law, is significant, coming as it does from an eminent Prince known to be a devout and orthodox Muslim. It will be well for Muslim reformers to make prompt and good use of the Nizam's lead. The purdah is an anachronistic institution and has happily disappeared in most Muslim countries outside India. It is time that Indian Muslims follow their example. Wide-spread education among women is impossible in a purdah-ridden community, and the illiteracy of women is a severe handicap in the education of their children. On hygeinic grounds, too, the purdah is a danger to society. The purdah must go, and with it must go also the purdah mentality which effectively isolates women from most public activities.

Advance Swadeshi.

The figures published by the Millowners' Association regarding textile imports into India in 1931 fully confirm the results, gathered from other sources, of the intensive Swadeshi movement of the last two years. It appears from those figures that the total importations of cotton piecegoods in 1931 amounted to 742 million yards as against 1253 million yards and 1910 million yards in 1930 and 1929 respectively. "The trade in British piecegoods", says the Association, "has suffered very heavily indeed, as may be judged from the fact that in 1931 England sent out 357 million yards of cloth to India, as compared with 797 million yards in 1930 and 1276 million yards in 1929, Japan, which is the second largest supplier, has not suffered to anything like the same extent, her sendings in 1931 amounting to 336 million yards as against 390 million yards in 1930 and 521 million yards in 1929." Swadeshists must, therefore, beware of the Japanese competition as well as of competition with Lancashire.

In Spite Of State Indifference.

Referring to the marked decrease in the imports of soap into India in 1930-31, Mr. Ainscough, the British Trade Commissioner in India, observes in his annual report that, "the manufacture of so-called soap has been undertaken all over India." But, he adds, as no modern soap-making plant has yet been established, it may be expected that when trade in general improves, British soap manufacturers will regain their position, "which is firmly based upon cheap and excellent products suited to the needs of the market with an efficient marketing and propaganda organisation." The propagandist organisation is conspicuous enough on every side. But as the Commerce Member in India is not likely to carry on even defensive propaganda for India, we must hasten to remark that there are now in India many soap manufacturers whose products are at least as good as any imported stuff and are much cheaper, despite the failure to establish modern soap-making plants.

That "Double Game."

It is good to learn that there are people in this country who have a horror of anybody playing a "double game". Great is India's future, indeed, when these people are to be found amongst her self-imposed non-official "trustees". Addressing a meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association Mr. E. Villiers said that the European Association "would throw its whole weight against any Government or party British or Indian, which sought to play any double game in connection with the policy to which they all subscribed." "They" have always subscribed to the policy of leading India towards self-government. But provincial autonomy first, and of such a kind that there will be precious little autonomy in it. Meanwhile "their" sympathy with India's aspirations remains unaltered. This, of course, is not a "double game."

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

Mr. C. F. Andrews who has been in Bombay for a few days sought permission to visit Mahatmaji in Yeravda jail. The request was refused. He is leaving for Santeniketan tomorrow evening. His future plans, he said to a "Chronicle" representative, are uncertain.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Two Committees To Report On Important Points

NEW DELHI, March 12.

An important meeting of the Princes and Ministers held to-day revealed a general agreement on many points regarding the States' attitude towards Federation. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala presided and in his introductory remarks laid emphasis on the need of unity which was supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Mir Maqbool of Jhalwar then presented Confederation safeguards. After general discussion on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's suggestion two committees were appointed to report on important points involved before the Chamber session.

COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL

First Committee regarding All-India Federation will consist of the Yuvraj of Limbdi, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (Travancore); Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad), Sir P. Pattani (Bhavnagar), Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner), Mr. Bapna (Indore); Mr. Liaqat (Patiala) Colonel Haksar (Special organisation); Mr. Maqbool (Jhalawar); Mr. Sharma (Dholpur); Mr. Thombare (Sangli) and Mr. Pannikar, Secretary to Chancellor.

The Second Committee regarding Federal Finance consiss of Sir P. Pattani, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Abdulsamad (Rampur); Mr. Quareshi (Bhopal) and Secretary to Chancellor.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7)

issue of January 10th praising Kenya Coffee gave the impression that we were doing so at the expense of India Coffee. It is well-known that Kenya has not yet produced anything which can touch the quality and the prices realised by the best Mysore Coorg, Nilgiris and Shevaroys coffee."

—"Illustrated Weekly."

Sweet are the uses of advertisement—and the power of the advertiser.

Tipsy-Cake

The Ordinances, said the Home Member in the Bombay Council on Saturday, had been administered with the greatest possible measure of humanity and moderation. So it is quite clear there is no room for the modification that a lot of silly people have been clamouring for.

* * *

"At the same time," said the H. M., "although the Government had always tried to temper severity with justice, they could not under any circumstances relax even the harshest conditions which they had found it necessary to impose....." and "to the determined law-breaker no mercy can be shown now or at any time." Not even when using the greatest possible measure of humanity and moderation."

* * *

Has anyone got a dictionary?

* * *

"India," says the Home Member, "stands to-day on the threshold of her birthright." And she has been standing there for so long that Mr. Thomas is constrained to protest against the wicked attempts of the Congress to prevent him from gracefully leading her through the open door to the promised land. Really too bad isn't it?

* * *

"Would the Party leaders," he said laying his hand on his heart and speaking with all the emphasis at his command and all that sort of thing, "be real leaders, and lead the people through that open door and conduct their followers to peace and freedom and contentment unshackled by the Congress?"

* * *

Well to be honest, we fear that the leaders he appealed to are not real leaders and he won't be able to count on anybody much but Mr. Chowna and Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. Why should he not take the lead himself and come out as leader of the new Swaraj party. He will sure have a great following.

* * *

The greatest courage is held to be that which makes a man stand up and acknowledge that he is wrong. But even greater courage is needed, some would say, for a grovelling apology. That, we suppose, is why it calls itself "Fearless Free Press."

* * *

As a result of Prohibition propaganda the consumption of toddy in Bombay Presidency in 1930-31 was so reduced that the revenue fell by 94 lakhs. For obvious reasons Government do not like this depletion of their coffers so in the Administration Report they indulge in a bit of pro-toddy propaganda on their own account.

* * *

"The attack on toddy trees," we told, "seemed particularly misguided from a temperance point of view. Toddy is a cheap drink of low alcoholic strength, popularly believed to be healthy and nourishing. Some even regard it as a specific against malaria." Why not go a step further, and have it dispensed for consumption on the premises at all Government dispensaries, or even sold on easy terms in village post-offices like quinine.

* * *

We know the sort of people who claim that toddy is a specific for malaria. We also know the sort who hold it to be a specific for all the other ills that human flesh is heir to.

* * *

And why stop at toddy? Everybody who is wedded to his peg—or more—of whisky or brandy or rum will tell you that it keeps away malaria and other fevers and keeps him fit.

* * *

Usually the larger the consumption of alcohol, the greater the assurance of the consumer that it is the elixir of life that is the sure safeguard against bodily illness. And he goes on believing this until he lands in the hospital or incontinently takes a short cut to the grave.

* * *

Anyway we can guarantee that a sufficient amount of whisky is a sure specific against sleeplessness and it has the advantage of making the sleeper indifferent to the hardness of paving-stones as a place of rest.

* * *

All this ought to be brought out in the next Administration Report, which will be better writeen from the propaganda's point of view if the writer is well-primed before he undertakes the job.

* * *

"Dr. Solanki then digressed into his pet scheme about the tug of war between the higher classes and the depressed classes when the President puller him up. 'I thought as much,' said Dr. Solanki and resigned himself to his seat."

Sounds more as though he was pushed down than pulled up.

* * *

"It has been pointed out to us that a paragraph appearing in our

(Continued in Col. 6).

The Colour Bar In South Africa

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' HOPES ABOUT IT

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—

I want to explain in this article as briefly as I can, some of the reasons which made me encouraged by all that the Conference in South Africa achieved, even though I do not yet know the full details about the Agreement.

TERRIBLE DEAD WEIGHT

What happened was this. The colour bar, which is the most terrible dead-weight of all, in fighting the battle in South Africa for the Indian cause, was removed far more by this conference and the whole attitude taken by the Government of the country than I have ever experienced in all the seven visits I had paid to South Africa. There was a most remarkable change from an attitude of colour prejudice (which meant social segregation) to an entire dropping of the colour bar altogether and the acceptance of, what almost might be called, equal terms.

THE CONTRAST

Let me recall some memories. In 1913 when I walked on the footpath with Mahatma Gandhi; as a 'coloured persons', by my side, we knew that at any moment, we might be turned off by the Police. There were a very few Europeans who rose above this colour prejudice; but officially it was recognised all along by Government itself; and railways, tramways, hotels, were all marked with the colour bar. Mr. Gokhale, even, when he was a distinguished guest, was turned out of the lift in Johhanesburg and insulted, just because he was a coloured person.' The words "Coolie Barrister", "Coolie Doctor," etc., were constantly used even in Parliament by Cabinet Ministers. Indeed the word "coolie" was the commonest of all words used instead of "Indians."

INDIAN DELEGATION WORK.

I do not mean to say for a moment that all this has passed away. But I do say emphatically that the visit of the Indian Delegation this time did perhaps more to break down some of the last relics of this "coolie" doctrine, than any other former procedure. Furthermore, the South African Indian Congress, which is the one body representing the whole Indian community, gained a recognition from Government which had not previously been given to them. This honour, which means so much in South Africa, was due in the first instance to the Agent General from India always giving the Congress its full recognition, and also the fact that during the proceedings of both of the Cape Town Cinferences, the South African Indian Congress was continually consulted.

AN INDIAN HONOURED.

Not only did the Indian Delegation itself invite the whole Executive of the Congress, present in Cape Town, to a Luncheon at the Mount Nelson Hotel, at which distinguished Dutch (and) British Officials were present, but also the President of the Congress, Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, was himself united with the Indian Delegation in welcoming at a banquet the Prime Minister and Lord Chief Justice, with other Cabinet Ministers. He was given this distinction with the direct object of raising the status of the Congress in the eyes of Dutch and British people in South Africa. When he himself gave in return a Garden Party, as representing the Congress, at which all the Congress Executive were present, Cabinet Ministers, and Dutch and English ladies, gladly accepted his hospitality, and thus an admirable social function was arranged and carried through. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had most of all to do with the arrangements and deserves every credit for it.

It may be said that this is only temporary while the Delegation from India is in South Africa. But personally, I do not think there is much in that argument, for the colour bar is once definitely broken, there the thin edge of the wedge is put in, and the wider opening of the breach in the colour barrier becomes much more easily possible.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO'S HIGH TARIFFS

Special Committee's Report To U. P. Govt.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 12.

The special Committee appointed by the United Provinces Government with Sir Henry Stanyon as Chairman and Mr. A. R. Gundry, Chief Electrical Engineer, East Indian Railway and Mr. A. G. Khan Deputy Director, Indian Stores Departments as technical advisers to investigate the complaints with regard to high tariffs of the United Provinces Electric Supply Company at Allahabad and Lucknow, sat here for a week and concluded its labours to-day and submitted its report to the Government.

It will be recalled that the Committee was appointed as a result of considerable amount of agitation in the local legislature and in the press in view of the fact that the existing rates were considered too high and the demand for the appointment of an advisory board under Section 35 of the Indian Electric Act.

Meetings of the Committee were not open to the press, but it is understood that a European representative of Messrs. Martin and Company, Managing Agents of the Electric Supply Company was examined at great length. Lt. Col. A. G. Warren Electrical Inspector to the United Provinces Government acted as the Secretary to the Committee.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR CONVICTION

27th "Dictator" Gets 3 Months

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Mar. 11.

Early in the morning at 4 a.m. on Gandhi Day, three students were arrested for sticking Congress Bulletins near the High School premises. They were all sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate Mr. Joshi. A volunteer arrested for picketing was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

There was a flag salutation in the morning and a huge procession was taken out throughout the city in the evening.

A large public meeting was held on Gandhi Maidan at night, when a prominent youth leader presided, as the 27th 'Dictator' of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee. He and several others made speeches. At the end the 'Dictator' with the help of the two others (volunteers) took out several copies of the bulletin on a duplicator; and distributed them in the open meeting. All the three were immediately arrested, and the duplicator was confiscated.

The 'Dictator' was sentenced on Monday to undergo three months', and fined Rs. 20, or, in default, one month more. The other two volunteers were released the next day.

PRABHAT & SAYAMPHERIS.

Prabhat pheris and Sayampheris are taken out every day.

There are also occasionol meetings and processions by the Congress people.

PICKETING.

Owing to the intensive picketing all the cloth merchants have sealed foreign cloth, and likewise the stationers and chemists have stopped selling British goods. As a result of this, the District Magistrate called some of the prominent merchants. The police also visited some shops and asked the shopkeepers to break the seals and sell foreign and British goods.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

The Congress Bulletin is distributed every day, and several volunteers are being convicted for distributing it.

FLAG ON MUNICIPALITY.

On Thursday last an announcement was made that a national flag would be hoisted on municipal buildings. The police force was ready to oppose that move. Several attempts were made to enter the Municipal compound but as the police had surrounded the buildings they proved fruitless.

TENNIS IN MADRAS

S. I. A. A. Tennis Tournament.

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, March 11.

The last open tournament of the Province in tennis is now proceeding in the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. There are a fair number of entries including that of Balagoual, the well-known player who lost his title to N. Krishnasamy, the Delhi champion last week, in the South Indian Lawn Tennis championships.

There are 19 entries for Men's Singles, 17 in Doubles, 10 in Ladies' Single, 7 in Ladies' Doubles, and 12 in Mixed Doubles.

The results so far are:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—C. K. Rajagopalan beat "Zapota" 1/6, 10/8, 6/3.

V. Venkatanarayana Row beat G. Pullayya 6/1, 6/3.

C. J. Mullen beat K. R. Prasad 6/2, 6/2.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—V. Hanumontha Row and Sohanadri Row beat T. R. Thyagurajan and M. V. Hariharan 3/6, 6/3, 6/4; Raja of Ramnad and Rachappa beat Subbusami and Baliah 6/3, 6/3.

LADIES' SINGLES:—Miss Deconcini beat Mrs. Pathev Jones 6/2, 6/3.

Bhopal Hindus' Loyalty To Nawab

(From A Correspondent)

BHOPAL, Mar. 12.

A mass meeting of the Bhopal Hindu public was held here under auspices of the Bhopal Hindu Parishidh on Friday afternoon.

Raj Sahib Seth Mulchand a leading banker presided.

Resolutions were passed expressing loyalty of the State Hindu Subjects to the Nawab, repudiating the existence of an organisation called the "Bhopal Seva Sangh" and disavowing any connection with the proposed Conference to be held nnext week under the auspices of the "Seva Sangh."

Sentence Commuted

PATNA, Mar. 12.

The story of how dacoits poured kerosene oil on their victim whom they robbed and threatened to kill was related at the Patna High Court before Justices Macpherson and Rowland.

Their Lordships reduced the seultence from seven to three years passed on two accused who were implicated in this robbery along with twenty others.—A. P.

"SWADESHI LEAGUE" FORMED AT POONA

Dr. Paranjype's Gift To Fergusson College

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Mar. 12.

A meeting of prominent people of Poona was held at the residence of Mr. L. R. Gokhale M.L.C. during the last month, when it was decided to form "Swadeshi League" in Poona. The meeting elected Mr. Gokhale as the President of the League for the coming five years.

The Working Committee of "Swadeshi League" will meet tomorrow night to frame rules and chalk out the programme.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, Poona, has decided to distribute 32 scholarships of Rs. 5 each to deserving and poor students of schools throughout the Presidency.

FOR DISTRIBUTING BULLETIN.

Mr. Vaidya the Cantonment Magistrate sentenced a tailor boy to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 under section 17A and six months and fine of Rs. 20 under section 18 Press Act, for distributing bulletins, the sentences to run concurrently.

Another youth was awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment for reading a bulletin.

RELEASED AND INTERNED.

Sjt. Rairiker, an Inamdar from Bhore was released on the 9th instant from Yeravda. He is asked to be in the Poona city limits till further orders.

DOCTOR PARANJPYE'S GIFT TO FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Dr. Paranjpye, Senior Wrangler and ex-Principal of the Fergusson College, has given about 3,000 books to the College during the last week. The books include a number of important works on Mathematics

PICKETING OF ELLICHPUR MILLS

Sequel To Conviction Of Jaywant And Ghatge

(From a Correspondent.

AMRAOTI, March 12.

On the 4th instant after judgment was delivered in Ellichpur the Strike Case convicting Mr. Jaywant and Mr. Ghatge the Girni Kamgar Union, Ellichpur declared that picketing should be resumed. But Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, Managing Agent of the Vidarbha Mills, requested Mr. Nayaram Patil, a friend of the Union and Mr. Jaywant not to do so and promised to concede all the demands of the workers. The Union had already informed the District Magistrate and other officials of its decision; but kept the matter pending for four days. The workers, however, were convinced that it was only a ruse on the part of the Managing Agent and, therefore, they resumed picketing from the 8th instant. The police were there, as usual. Some of the strikers were beaten by the police and others kicked. A number of picketers are seriously injured as a result.

Convictions In Belgaum

BELGAUM, Mar. 12.

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. P. B. Harti, First Class City Sub-Divisional Magistrate convicted a number of persons under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 6 to 12 months, and varying fines.

A number of political prisoners including some women from Bombay and Ahmedabad etc. have recently been brought to the Hindalga Central Prison (near Belgaum).

LORD LOTHIAN AND FRANCHISE GO TO VILLAGES

Women Legislators And Oldest Villager's Opinion

Many shrewd and incisive comments and number of amusing replies from simple homely peasants gave Lord Lothian and the Franchise Committee a valuable picture of their real problem on a surprise visit to the Bombay villages to-day.

Not content with a week of grinding work and anxious to see conditions exactly as they normally are, Lord Lothian left Bombay by car shortly after dawn this morning. Sleepy villages were thrown into a flutter by his unexpected arrival and it was some time before the puzzled inhabitants could be mustered from their daily rounds.

The women were the hardest to collect and required to be reassured by Miss Pickford, Mrs. Subbaroyan and Mrs. Tambe but with that freedom from self-conscious embarrassment characteristic of the villager they answered the questions in a straightforward and simple way.

Balkum village produced its oldest inhabitant, who was asked by Lord Lothian if he wished to have a vote. "Not for me" replied the old man emphatically and shaking his head added, "I don't want to be bothered at my age." "Supposing a mahar (untouchable) stood for election will your village give him its vote?" asked Lord Lothian. The old mon raised his voice and exclaimed, "Certainly not."

"Supposing a woman stood for election will the menfolk vote for her," queried Lord Lothian. The old man's features relaxed a bit and with something like a mischievous smile he replied, "Yes if she is educated but not for her looks."

As to whether they would cast their vote irrespective of their husbands' wishes proved too delicate a question for the women to answer. Anxious not to raise a domestic crisis the women would not permit themselves more than a hastily whispered word in the ear of Mrs. Tambe, but with the true feminine instinct their only open reply was that this matter must be left to the local headman who preened himself and nodded his emphatic agreement.

In contrast to the poverty-stricken appearance of Balkum, the second village bore evidence of prosperity. Red-brick houses and enormous haystacks were to be seen all over the village and a fine new house was under construction for a well-to-do local agriculturist.

OVERJOYED AT SAHIB'S VISIT.

But signs of prosperity faded away at the "untouchable" quarter which was full of thatched huts and ill-nourished humanity. The "untouchable" women were evidently overjoyed at the unexpected visits of the *sahibs*, for one after another they greeted the visitors, with folded hands in the Indian style and touched the feet of all the three lady members of the party. Not one of the untouchables was at present a voter but they said they would be glad to be in a position to select their representative to the local and taluka boards and the Legislative Council.

Lord Lothian asked an Octogenarian *Mahar* if his community had ever used the village well. "We couldn't dream of doing it", replied the old man.

"But why?" pursued Lord Lothian.

"Oh, we haven't done that at any time and how could we think of using the village well now?"

"Are you afraid of violence on the part of the other communities?" queried an Indian member." old man did not reply.

It was well after mid-day before the party reached Kausa village which unlike the previous villages had been specially selected and warned beforehand and a model polling booth had been erected there. The villagers were presented to Lord Lothian who questioned them about the population of the village, the number of voters and the communal ratio. The caste Hindus as well as the Mahomedans desired that each man should have an independent vote. The Hindus wanted votes for their women, too. A sweeper was presented to his Lordship and he said that Government paid him Rs. 9/8/0 per annum for doing the work of village sanitation but he too, he said, would like to have a vote.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

NEW BASIS FOR BRITISH CURRENCY

BIG BANK COMBINE IN GERMANY

Bombay, Mar. 12.

The rupee is worth 11as. 11.9 ps. gold or 13.48 pence to-day.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has made an announcement which will have more far-reaching results than the boosted "release of gold" by the United States, though the latter is concerned with nearly £200 millions. The importance of the statement lies in the fact that, at the present time, most of the countries that have gone off the gold standard are very nearly on the sterling standard. The present crisis is, to that extent, different from the crisis of 1920 to 1925 when the departure from the gold standard was due to the break-down of individual monetary structures and the currencies of most countries fluctuated wildly without any relation to each other.

STERLING GROUP STRONG

The attraction of sterling is shown from the fact that the Scandinavian Union has maintained parity with it all through the last few months and Japan when she went off the gold standard also was on sterling basis, though latterly there has been a relative depreciation of yens. In addition to these, there are the British Dominions such as Australia and poor India on the same basis and there is Canada which hovers between the pound and the dollar.

THE OLD GOLD STANDARD OF BRITAIN

Up to September last, the basis of British currency was a certain amount of currency without backing and further issues to be fully backed by gold. This often resulted in the ratio of gold to liabilities of the Bank of England being much lower than in other Central Banks, as low as 25 per cent sometimes. This was as much responsible for the break-down in September last as anything else. It is to get over this situation that the "mixed metallic basis" is proposed. This means, of course, that silver will also be allowed. Even in the Act of 1925, the Bank of England was authorised to use £5 milions of silver as basis for notes and it seems that this amount will be increased.

IS THAT BIMETALISM?

British economists who have been scoffing at the Latin and its efforts to work on silver and gold as basis for currency are then going to do just the same thing. The present scheme will have no more wide a support than the Latin Union had and, in view of the heavy international dealings of London, the position might easily become complicated in a short time. It must, however, be admitted that even bimetallism is better than the present uncertainties of the "managed currency" which is now in favour with men like J. M. Keynes and others of that school.

NO RETURN TO THE OLD PARITY

The announcement is of importance also in view of what will be the position of sterling after March 19 when the order suspending the Bank Act expires. If the revaluation of sterling is to take place now, it will be fixed at about its purchasing value as judged by internal prices. After making the necessary allowances for the effects of tariffs on prices, the external value of sterling should be about 4.10 dollars and the revaluation might conceivably be about 400 to allow Britain to have some of the advantages of the departure from gold.

FURTHER RISE IN STERLING POSSIBLE

A further rise in sterling to 400 or at least to 375 seems then more than possible. The lowering of the London bank rate has not tended to drive away much of the foreign money there as the discount rate has also dropped by one per cent with the bank rate, signifying that there are adequate funds at the disposal of the market.

BANKING MONOPOLY IN GERMANY

Out of the regrouping of the banks in Germany after the War, there emerged four big institutions commonly known as the "D" banks, namely, the Dresdner, the Darmstadter, Disconto Gesselschaft and Deutsche Banks. The latter two combined last year and the whole group is now combining as one institution in order that the Reichsbank which is trying its best to help them out of the financial troubles, may be able to do so effectively.

NEW POWERFUL INSTITUTION

The new bank will be called the Dresdner bank and will also absorb three other important banks including the Gold Discount Bank. It will have a capital larger than that of any bank in Germany, though much of it had to be written down to meet the year's losses in the member banks. This will create a virtual monopoly in banking in that country which is necessary to tide over the present crisis but which might have very bad effects after the country emerges from it.

SECURITIES MARKET

The weakness in the securities in Bombay was shown by the fact that to-day 3½ per cents opened at the old level of 61¾ but declined to 61 3/8 though it later steadied to 61⅞. There was little business recorded in other issues. The undertone of the market here is not at all healthy and the decline of £2 in the London quotation for 3½ per cents seems to justify the anticipations in this column that, after the 7th of March, the Budget speech-making day, there might be a bad set-back.

THE ELECTRICITY SURCHARGE

I understand that the change of the exemption limit for the surcharge on electricity from ten units to fifteen units was due to the discovery that there many consumers between these limits. This is no argument and the least that the Bombay Legislative Council can do is to change the limit back to the old one, even though it may not throw out the whole bill. After all, the bill does not enable the Government to balance its budget and the poor people might as well be spared until the Reorganisation Committee makes its suggestions on necessary reforms in the administration of the province to suit the falling revenues.

A. I. MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Lahore On 20th and 21st Inst.

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, March 12.

The second session of the All-India Muslim Youth League Conference will be held at Lahore in the Islamia College ground on the 20th and 21st instant. Hajee Saith Abdullah Haroon, Member, Legislative Assembly will preside.

Pir Mubarikali, Member, Legislative Council is the Chairman and Messrs Farrukhhussain, Barrister and Malik Mohamadihussain of Lahore are its Secretaries.

Begum Sahiba late Maulana Mohammadali will unfurl the Islamic Flag specially presented by the Sultan of Turkey on the 20th instant.

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PLIGHT OF KASHMIR REBELLION SUFFERERS

Bhai Parmanand Tells Tragic Tale Of Homeless And Starving Hindus

NEW DELHI, March 12.

An exhaustive idea of the plight of the sufferers in the Kashmir rebellion is available in the statement issued by Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., who, along with Rai Bahadur Lala Sevak Ram, M.L.C. (Punjab), recently visited the affected parts of the State. He says:—

"I left Delhi for Mirpur on the evening of the 1st March. On the morning of the 2nd Lala Sewak Ram met me and expressed his willingness to accompany me on the condition that the question of our visit should be referred to the Punjab Government and their consent obtained in the matter beforehand. The matter was referred to the Chief Secretary for consultation with the Punjab Government. He referred it in turn to Mr. Salisbury, in charge of the disturbed area and in the evening we received the letter addressed to Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram by the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, in which it was said that Mr. Salisbury would meet us at Jehlum and render all help necessary for our purpose.

HOW REBELS WORKED.

In order to have an idea of the devastation committed by the rebels, it is necessary to know that besides the refugees at Mirpur various other towns, which remained safe from the attack of the rebels in that part, have afforded shelter to very large numbers of men, women and children, who had to run away from their villages without any food and clothing in the severe wintry month of January and kept wandering about in the mountains and forests without any food and sleep till they found shelter. From Jehlum Mirpur is situated at a distance of 25 miles, 15 miles of which forms part of the state territory. From Mirpur, Kotli is about 40 miles. From Kotli, Poonch is 26 miles. In this line of 80 miles and on all sides surrounding there is not left a single village in which the Hindus have escaped from the devastating hards of the rebels and dacoits combined together. Their work of destruction began about 21st of January and its fury lasted for about 10 days. They attacked Hindu houses, took away all that they could and then set the houses on fire. It seems murder was not a part of their scheme.

BURNT ALIVE.

In two villages a number of Hindu men and women were burnt alive but in these cases provocation seems to have been given to the rebels by the firing of some Hindus in their defence. We saw in one village, three Hindu houses which must have cost 15 to 20 thousand each altogether deserted with some portions burnt and the floors dug up in order to find some hoards under the earth. In Tahsil Mirpur, Mirpur was the city of shelter. So were Rajauri and Kotli in Tahsils of Kotli and Rajauri. Each of the latter have got over 100 men, women and children as refugees. It is said Poonch has got about 2,000 and in the Tahsil of Bhimbar, Nawshera, Bhiwani and Kambah have each got between 300 and 400 refugees. In addition to these numbering over 6000, a large number have migrated to the British territory. Three or four hundred are being fed at Jehlum and hundred or over at Gujarkhan, Guranwala, Rawalpindi District. So complete was the work of destruction and they had to stop it because nothing more was left to destroy or to burn.

CO-ORDINATION & RELIEF.

The whole area was still disturbed. Hindus could not go from one place to the other without risking their life. Letters and messages were coming to Mirpur from various places pressing for great need of affording relief to the refugees in those towns. We explained this position to Mr. Salisbury and he was very good enough to say that whenever he was asked for help, he would very willingly give military or police escort any kind of relief to any of the above towns. In the matter of distribution of relief we had, however, to meet another difficulty as there were various organisations which had appealed for funds and had sent their agents to do the work. The danger was that their work would be duplicated in some cases and some cases would be left without relief. We had a meeting of the various workers to discuss this point with them. It was not thought practicable to combine them under one head and therefore we decided and appointed a Central Committee consisting of the various organisations of Mirpur to regulate the distribution and control of the relief to different centres. Mirpur was the central town from where relief could be easily worked.

MR. SALISBURY INTERVIEWED.

Again we had an interview at 2 o'clock with Mr. Salisbury for an hour and a half. We explained to him the actual position as we had been able to study. We said that the Musalman Deputy Commissioner and other officers who according to the people of Mirpur instead of putting down the rebellion had helped it to grow, had kept him in complete darkness about the tragic happenings and about the misdeeds of their co-religionists. Mr. Salisbury took down all we we had to say in his note-book. We told him that we did not want any favour but strict justice. Mr. Salisbury wished that these people should return to their homes. Our point was that no-body could be more anxious to go to their homes than the people themselves, but the question was where were their homes. They were all burnt; the whole area was infested with murderers and marauders; no Hindu could walk his way safely. They saw the persons who had looted and burnt their homes with their own eyes freely going about. Our proposal was that they would go back to their homes as soon as the criminals were arrested and punitive police established in certain places to ensure their security of life and property.

RE-HABILITATION.

These 8 to 10 thousand persons, who were driven out by their fellow subjects, risen in arms against the State, as well as determined to wipe the Hindus out of existence in that part; these people once so sorely betrayed by their own neighbours with whom they were living in amity for over 100 years; these people, some of whom had dealing worth hundred of thousands rupees reduced to the extreme verge of poverty; their houses burnt and all their things taken away; how could they go back and where could they go back?

A similar thing had happened at Kohat, and Kohat Hindus numbering between four and five thousand had to stay out of their homes about ten months. When they went back the Government gave them a loan of five lakhs to restart their business. We shall see what the Kashmir State does for their relief and what does it do to punish the offenders who have perpetrated such inhuman and brutal crimes on a population of innocent men, women and children."—A. P. I.

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AKOLA DISTRICT SWADESHI SABHA

The Secretaries of the Akola District Swadeshi Sabha write from Akola:—

Swadeshi is the supreme need of the hour. To achieve this end an institution known as Akola District Swedeshi Sabha has been started in Akola. All have the interest of India at heart are invited to join it and serve their Motherland.

The Akola District Swadeshi Sabha was established at Akola on Wednesday, 27th January 1932. Its object—To promote Swadeshi in Akola District. The means to be adopted in this connection are: To start Swadeshi shops; to hold exhibitions; to send propagandists in the mofussil, and to hold meetings.

All this work is to be done by peaceful and constitutional methods. Every person who has completed 13 years of age may join on signing the printed form with the annual subscription of annas four."

CALICUT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Guruvayur Satyagraha

MOVE FOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN TEMPLE

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, March 11.

The Manager of a well-known Umbrella Merchants in their Calicut shop, was arrested by the police for false complaint and cheating, under strange circumstances. He had complained that the shop had been raided by burglars and that a sum of Rs. 1445 had been stolen. When the police searched the shop, the money was discovered from the trouser-pockets of the complainant.

Arrests and convictions for civil disobedience continue in Calicut and other towns of Malabar. Nine volunteers successively picketed a foreign cloth shop in Calicut bazar on Saturday. All were dispersed and arrested but were subsequently let off. Seven volunteers picketed the shop on Sunday between 2 and 6 p.m. They were also arrested and let off.

The Manager of Rama Vilas Book Depot in Calicut was arrested on Monday on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

On Tuesday two volunteers were arrested for picketing, and three for distributing boycott literature. All were arrested and released.

One man was arrested at Badagara for addressing a prohibited meeding and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The "Dictator" of Calicut was arrested for addressing a meeting at the beach, and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. Three volunteers were arrested by the suburban police for attempting manufacture of salt, but were let off.

The ex-Congress Secretary of Tellicherry and another walked through the streets with tri-colour flag, distributing Congress leaflets. They were arrested and sentenced to 12 and 6 months' respectively. His house had been previously searched and some papers seized.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED & RELEASED.

Four volunteers in Palghat went in a procession to the Fort maidan and were dispersed by the police. Again they went in procession and were arrested, taken to Ottapalum and released there. Two volunteers picketed a toddy shop and were driven away by the police.

Four volunteers were arrested at Nadapuram for making a prohibited procession and were sentenced to 6 months on Wednesday at Calicut. While the Magistrate was writing the judgment in this case, a volunteer rushed into the court with a tri-colour flag and shouted the lawyers to stop practice. The young man was immediately arrested.

The Book Depot manager who was arrested on Monday was tried on Wednesday and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOPLA PRISONERS.

The number of Mopla rebellion prisoners hitherto released is 602, and, to-day, another batch of 135 will be released. These prisoners are brought to Calicut from distant jails in the Presidency and presented to the local Sub-Magistrate who enters their description in a register. They are then sent away to their homes with instruction to report themselves to the police every month until their term of sentence expires. The Special Aid Committee helps them with money grants and other facilities to restart life.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAH.

The Satyagraha campaign for Temple Entry in Guruvayur continues without notable events. Subscriptions are flowing into the Asram for this purpose. The latest development is the Collector's intimation to the Zamorin that police cannot prevent the untouchables from using the roads surrounding the Temple unless a competent Court issues injunction. Consequently the Zamorin held a meeting of the Namboodiri priests and landlords at Calicut on Wednesday. The discussion was about the structural alterations necessary in the Temple in order to avoid pollution to the sacred precincts, supposed to be caused by untouchables passing on the roads. The meeting was not open to the press. It is understood that a small tank will be constructed within the walls for the poojaris.

MODERNIST MUSIC

Representation Of Railway Train Rhythms

A new work by Hindemith, one of the youngest of modern composers, was played in public for the first time here last night at the B.B.C. symphony concert at the Queen's Hall, says the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

"Konzertmusik", for brass and strings, is a virile conception patterned with rhythms reminiscent of the noise of a railway train.

Sir Henry Wood conducted the programme, and Marcel Dupre played brilliantly the solo part in Handel's concerted in G Minor for organ and orchestra.

WEIGHMENT OF LUGGAGE

Hints To Railway Passengers

Mr. P. E. Ghamat, Joint Secretary, Passengers and T. R. Association, Bombay, writes:—

"The principal conditions for carriage of luggage by railways in India are:

(1) With the exception of such of the small articles as are exempt from weighment under the Rues of a Railway all articles of luggage must be weighed and booked at the starting station.

(2) If luggage in excess of the free-allowance is found unbooked 'enroute' or at destination, the whole is weighed and charged for, and no free allowance is allowed.

Moreover, Section 74 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 does not render a railway administration responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage belonging to, or in charge of, passengers unless a railway servant has booked and given a receipt therefore.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, therefore, advises the travelling public to invariably get their luggage booked at the starting station to do which it is necessary to tender luggage for weighment at least 30 minutes before the advertised departure time of the train, and obtain a receipt whether it be chargeable or free. If luggage is so booked at starting stations, passengers will benefit by not being doubted to carry excess weight by the ticket checking staff 'en route' or at destination.

In the event of the luggage being within the free allowance if a railway servant does not issue a "free" luggage receipt, the matter may be reported to the Honorary Secretary, "The Passengers, and Traffic Relief Association. 139, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay."

NAGPUR GOVERNMENT PRESS

Unrest Among Workers Due To Retrenchment

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 13.

The decision of the authorities to dispense with the services of 14 employees of the Government Press has, it seems, created great unrest among the workers. Their action in applying the 10 per cent. wage-cut even to those who are paid on piece-work system has aggravated the feeling of uneasiness, and the Press Employees' Association has already passed a resolution calling upon the men to consider the steps to be adopted with a view to oppose the retrenchment policy. The Union has at the same time represented the matter to the Local Government whose reply is awaited.

RAI BAHADUR NAIDOO'S SCHEME.

Rai Bahadur Naidoo, the leader of the Democratic Party in the C. P. Council, has intimated to the Committee his inability to attend the joint meeting of the Provincial and Central Franchise Committees at Bombay due to reasons of ill-health. He has, however, sent in his observations on the questionnaire issued by the Central Franchise Committee, in the course of which he outlines his scheme for universal adult suffrage, leaving it optional for electors to get their names registered on payment of annas four as nominal fee. He considers that the fee would do away with the necessity of property qualifications, and at the same time induce only politically-minded voters to get their names registered as voters. His inability to go to Bombay has caused surprise in the political circles of Nagpur.

EIGHTH A. I. MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The Eighth All-India Medical Conference will be held in Calcutta on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th instant. It will be of vital interest to the members of the medical profession all over India. The Medical Council Bill will be discussed in this Conference and all efforts are being made to make the Scientific Section and the Exhibition a success.

It will afford a very good opportunity to dealers and manufacturers of medical requisites to exhibit their products. Those who are willing to take stalls at the Exhibition will please write for particulars to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, 67, Dharmatola Street, Calcutta.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

The exhibition will be opened on the 24th March at 5 p.m. The following provisional programme has been made:—

25th March:—12 a.m. to 2 p.m. opening ceremony; Welcome address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee; Presidential address and formation of the Subjects Committee. From 2 to 5 p.m. Scientific Section; 55 to 7 p.m. Tea; 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Subjects Committee's sitting. 26th March: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Visits to Institutions and meeting of Subjects Committee; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Conference; 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Scientific Section. 27th March: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Visits to Institutions and meeting of Subjects Committee. 1 to 4 p.m. Conference; 4 to 6 p.m. Tea; 6 to 8 p.m. Annual Meeting of the Indian Medical Association. 8 p.m. Dinner. 28th March 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Conference—conclusion.

MADRAS GOVT.'S REGRET

That "Unfortunate" Thali Incident

LATHI ECHO IN COUNCIL

MADRAS, March 12.

Question hour was unusually lively to-day in the Madras Council.

Replying to a question regarding the number of "peaceful picketers" injured by a lathi charge the Home Member said that Government did not accept the assumption that any person not a member of an unlawful Assembly or an assembly likely to disturb public tranquility had been injured in lathi charge.

Replying to Mr. Hameed Khan with reference to Dr. Paton's case the Home Member said that Dr. Paton was a member of an unlawful assembly. He was not dealt with individually. (Opposition cries of no.) The Home Member added that he was a member of a crowd which was becoming boisterous and police had to disperse it by force.

HOME MEMBER HECKLED.

The Home Member was considerably heckled when questions were put regarding the Tellicherry Tali incident. He said that Mr. Dodwell had expressed his regret to Govenment and the Home Member repeated that none was regretting the unfortunate incident more than the Government.

The House then resumed discussion on the demands for grants under excise. The demand was voted fully, a cut motion criticising Governments excise policy being lost without a division.—A. P.

VEGETARIANISM AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Retired Schoolmistress' Love For Dogs

A woman vegetarian, who, it was alleged, lived in a tiny cottage in "almost unbelievable" conditions with between 50 and 60 dogs, which she fed on vegetables and cheese, was given two months' imprisonment at Dunmow, Essex, police court yesterday for unnecessary cruelty to dogs, says a "Daily Herald report in mail week.

Miss Ellen Williams, 67, a retired London schoolmistress, of "The White Lodge," Little Easton, near Dunmow, was prosecuted by the R.S.P.C.A.

AN AMAZING STORY.

Mr. Gordon Jones, prosecuting, said that when a partial examination of Miss Williams' cottage was made she was found living in a room with 10 dogs. The floor was covered with mud and old sacking, and everything was in an indescribable state. She admitted she slept on the sacks with the dogs around her, of which there were altogether probably between 50 and 60.

"This lady," he said, "holds strong vegetarian views and apparently all she fed her pets on were vegetables, hound meal and cheese. The dogs had been reduced to a pitiable and abnormal state."

HOW LABOUR M.P.s VACATE

"Jimmy" Maxton's Historic Role

While most M.P.s were in the House last night listening to Mr. Chamberlain, the I.L.P. group was carrying out a successful manoeuvre, says a "Daily Herald" report in mail week.

Mr. George Buchanan and Mr. John McGovern removed the goods and chattels from a room upstairs.

SOCIALIST'S POLITENESS.

The room was one of the nine which are made available to the Labour Party. It has been occupied by Mr. C. Roden Buxton, ex-M.P., who has been doing work in it for the Opposition.

In a letter to Mr. Buxton at his private address, Mr. McGovern wrote:

"We have removed all your books and papers to the No. 6 room and we trust you will find everything in order. We hope no serious inconvenience is caused to you."

Mr. Maxton superintended the work and the members took their coats off for the job.

The Future Of The Pound Sterling

EFFECTS ON GILT-EDGED & INDUSTRALS

Process Of Devaluation And Inflation

The following article appears in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" by "Houseman" discussing the future of the Pound Sterling—

"The expediency or otherwise of exchanging from British Government and fixed term sterling securities into industrial ordinary issues, or "equities," as it is now the fashion to term them, is exciting a good deal of discussion just now. Most people would only buy the latter in the expectation of a pronounced revival in trade, which would lead to enhanced profits and the strong probability if a period of dear money, which normally results in lower prices for gilt-edged securities, owing to funds being more profitably employed in commerce.

The gold standard worked so smoothly before the war that this process, elementarily expressed, was almost automatic. Gold was generally only shipped at seasonal periods in connection with the financing of crops and to adjust the balance of trade. London bank rate would be advanced to check an outflow of gold and to attract foreign balances or else to set as a brake upon speculation; when the desired object was achieved, the rate was eventually reduced. Loudon, as the financial hub of the world, knew from the experience of generations how to employ gold resources skilfully. Compared with the stock of gold in the vaults of the Bank of France, even before the war, that of the Bank of England was invariably Lilliputian. Now, in spite of bad trade, in sympathy with world-wide depression, an unemployment still on a colossal scale, we have the apparent anomaly of an oppressively high Bank rate, when, according to all rules of the game, money ought to be cheap and virtually unemployable.

POSSIBLE INFLATION OF CURRENCY.

Bank rate was raised from 2-1/2 per cent to 3-1/2 per cent on July 23, to 4-1/2 per dent on July 30, and to 6 per rent on September 21, when we were forced off the gold standard. Obviously, therefore, Bank-rate at present affords no reliable guide to an investor on which to base his judgment. So it is an absorbing problem for investers to decide what to do at this juncture. In a pamphlet circulated privately by a firm of stock-brokers the view is taken that gilt-elged stocks should unquestionably be sold in order to exchange into British "equities". Great Britain is faced with a volume of National Debt vastly greater than that of any other country, and it is contended that the only solution will be found in the writing down of capital. The firm predict that this will be brought about not by repudiation of debts but by a process of devaluation and inflation of currency; the burden of debt will be beyond our capacity to bear, unless the pound falls in value sufficiently to raise commodity prices appreciably, and only by this process will it be possible to secure balanced Budgets. It is also assumed that American taxpayers will resolutely refuse to cancel war or commercial debts, whether or no Germany defaults to the nations indebted to the United States. This is of course a high debatable subject, and hardly arises at the present juncture.

As prices and wages rise and the currency is inflated the theory is that industrial ordinary shares or "equities" will appreciate in value, since various commercial concerns will automatically derive an increased percentage of profit on the enhanced value of the goods or commodities traded in. On the other hand, investors in British fixed-term securities, or those in receipt of annuities, pensions, or rents will suffer from the diminished purchasing power of the pound as it depreciates in terms of dollars or francs. Thus £5 of interest received on War Loan may only buy one-half or one-third of the goods possible to-day, and the rentier will have to contribute to taxation with the rest of the community.

The pamphlet, in support of the belief that inflation of our currency is inevitable, points to the fact that world supplies of goods and commodities may temporarily suffice to supply our existing national requirements, but, as they become exhausted, prices must inevitably rise, as also the cost of living; for producers of wheat, etc., it is argued, will not go on indefinitely supplying either us or the rest of the world at a loss. In the meantime nearly five months have elapsed since we quitted the gold standard, and the cost of living is little if any higher than it was at the time.

WHEN PRICES RISE.

Supposing prices eventually rise, as they must, in all probability, to some extent, one may contend that Great Britain will speedily derive material benefit, both directly and indirectly. The time must come when base metals and other commodities, in which we are so heavily interested, will once again return substantial profits to shareholders, and does one suppose, for instance, that rubber will always be available at under 3d. a lb. in depreciated British currency? As prices rise confidence will be regained and world trade will improve, so many present defaulting States recommence interest payments, and South American rails, inter alia, once again provide handsome dividends to stockholders. Confidence may return to the pound long before this Utopian state of affairs materialises. Already there are signs that the Continent, at any rate, does not entertain gloomy views as to the future of the pound.

Our bankers and financial mentors have without doubt made serious mistakes in the difficult times of the last few years, particularly in regard to overlending to Germany, but, when considering the events which led to the quitting of the gold standard, it is now quite plain that their short-term acceptances to Germany had been much exaggerated and were not a direct contributory cause to that extent. Neither were Reparations, as we only acted as a clearing-house for the benefit of the United States. Also, up to the present no German State or municipality has as yet defaulted, though the present low range of quotations might suggest they had done so. It has been made abundantly clear that our banks, in regard to the much-discussed 'standstill' agreement, only lent money to Germany by way of financing ordinary transactions and to quite a reasonable extent.

It is the policy of the Government and the banks to avoid inflation, involving increase in wages and the cost of living. It is easy to argue that as they made so many mistakes in the past, were generally too optimistic, and never foresaw the storm which came to a climax in September last, they may easily prove wrong again in their latest forecasts. Supposing inflation should, nevertheless, occur, it is just as well to remember, in relation to ordinary shares, that some of our largest industrial concerns would stand to suffer as being heavy holders of Government and first-class securities.

Inflation would naturally seriously affect the big banks and insurance companies, who have vast resources invested in British Government securities. Accordingly, therefore, those who believe in the possibility of substantial inflation of the currency of Great Britain should logically reduce their holdings in banks and insurance concerns, in addition to all fixed term sterling securities, whether home or foreign railway prior charges and debentures and preference shares of industrial undertakings.

The process hardly ends here. If France and America remain on the gold standard and do not inflate, their fixed term securities at any rate must inevitably advance as the pound depreciates, which aspect is not dealt with in the pamphlet. Yet since Great Britain quitted the gold standard, the parities of international "equities" are very much the same as they were, which shows that, up to the present, international securities have generally depreciated in terms of their own currencies and in relation to the pound.

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"A DISTINCT UNIT FOR A THOUSAND YEARS"

INDIA'S CLAIM TO BE CALLED A NATION

NEW DELHI, March 8.
(By Mail).

"Is India a nation" was the subject of an address to a large gathering at the Y.M.C.A. Queens Gardens by Mr. Durga Das, Municipal Commissioner, Simla. Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy Kt. Bar-at-Law, Member of Legislative Assembly, who presided said there could be few more fascinating subjects for a lecture than the one selected for the evening and that the experience of the speaker of the evening both as a brilliant journalist and as a public man should give them an interesting speech.

Mr. Durga Das said like another famour word "truth" the word "nation" has remained undefined. Even the most learned authors of dictionaries had stated what could or should constitute a nation, not what a nation is. For instance, some emphasised the common origin of a people, some a common language or common history or common customs, while others a common political bond and yet others emphasise a common psychological background.

The speaker said that in fact the word "nation" must have different definition to everyone according to one's own intellectual equipment and and knowledge. It was like Gita holding a thousand different messages to a thousand different people. Each read in it a meaning which his vast or limited spiritual knowledge enabled him to grasp. Thus an attempt to answer the question the speaker had put to himself must necessarily provoke either dissent or assent according the knowledge of those whom he addressed.

A DISTINCT UNIT

He said geographically, India has remained a distinct unit through thousands of years, and so also historically, and that a common origin from the Aryan stock gave them an additional bond in terms of nationhood. But modern test must be applied in other spheres.

India, said Mr. Durga Das, was more pronouncedly divided than perhaps many other countries into village life and town life. His travels in all parts of India except Burma had left on him a profound impression that in the village life all over the country there was uniformity in the self-consciousness of an individual, in the spiritual values he attached to life and in the belief that his 'Karma' or 'Kismet' is exclusively his and determines his career according to his deeds from life to life. This was a wonderful psychological homogenity.

Referring next to material life Mr. Durga Das said that in every village in India be it in the extreme north or in the extreme south an individual completely merged himself in the family for the purpose of wordly existence and that the family was a unit in the economic fabric of a village on the basis of exchange of services between the peasant, the money lender, the carpenter, the weaver the water career and the rest. Further that the standard of life was one of simplicity—in fact a standard more of existence than of living. This basic life was true of every village of India be its inhabitants Muslims or Hindus or Sikhs or Indian Christmas. "Thus in its material expression and economic basis there is fundamental uniformity all over India in the village life, and successive governments and religions have come and rolled over the people and have never conquered them either in respect of their thought or in respect of their self centred existence in a commune. This is the life which the 90 per cent of the people of India live and have ever lived."

GROWTH OF MIDDLEMEN

Continuing his argument, Mr. Durga Das said villages are and have always been linked to the towns, and the extent to which a political system of government brought about encouragement of art or of trade and industry the towns flourished or decayed. But essentially, through all the ages the spring of economic life from which the townsmen have drunk has been the middle man's service rendered to the villagers of India. British rule gave India international contacts and therefore middlemen grew and town multiplied and expanded. "The fact however remains that the basic life of the towns of India created for all Indians irrespective of caste and creed a common situation, either one of prosperity or of adversity. The communal advantages or disparities are there but these are a drop in the economic stream which feeds the towns of India in all parts of the country."

TWO VITAL FACTORS.

Mr. Durga Das next dealt with the question of material homogenity. He said when he went to Europe and visited Italy, Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland and the British Isles he was immensely struck by two factors, that in their material equipment such as steamers, roads, railways, dinner services, and dress they all looked alike and yet has human units each was so profoundly different from the other. Thus in a railway train an Italian would volunteer conversation and the French would draw you near by his smile and the English would honour you for keeping as silent and unconcerned as he. Then again every five hundred miles they would find currencies-changes, languages change and customs officials pulling you out of your bed for search of dutible goods. In India, on the other hand, a traveller would find that peoples,—costumes would differ and also dialects, but that the human element with its psychological background is homogenicus. And what is more, no customs officials worry them. coins do not change and with the exception of South India 'Hindustani' could see them through any part of the country.

WHAT INDIA LACK

The chief western test of nation-hood however was political institutions. Mr. Durga Das declared that India had now political institutions, steamers railways, postal and telegraph services which had all welded her into a nation in the western sense in a manner that nothing could now easily destroy. But what was wanting in India to place the coping stone was the development of civic responsibility. They had been far too wedded through centuries, to family and caste groupings and rural standards and codes to easily transform themselves without a proper urban leadership, into a civil life where ideal of citizenship is modelled on western lines. "But progress on those lines we must if we are to prosper politically."

Concluding the speaker said geographically, historically, psychologically and economically India fulfills more truly than many "nations" of the west the definitions ascribed to it by writers of the west. And her psychological homogenity combined with the feeling of oneness accentuated by the political institutions established by the British can give to her nation-hood a colour which may prove everlasting. India is decisively and indissolubly a nation and the task of providing a coping stone is the one which should provide an abiding interest to those now moulding her political views and aspirations.

Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy congratulated the speaker on his exposition of subject. He said India was a nation and it was not a nation. The only true divisions were the western nation and the eastern nation. He said there was undoubtedly cash of cultures in India but they were approximating uniformity through contact with a foreign nation. Truly, according to him, India was a nation in making and he forecast that she would once again be radiating centre of eastern civilization.

Bombay Weekly Cotton Statistics

NO FEAR OF ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS

BOMBAY, March 11.

Total receipts for the week ended 10th March were 75,017 bales, against 93,173 for the corresponding week of the last year.

Exports during the week were 17,969, out of which Japan took 15,773 bales. Afloat in harbour for Europe is 846 bales, and China-Japan is 24,602 bales.

Total receipts, from the beginning of the season to March 10, amounted 10,07,974 bales against 2,165,500 for the same period last year.

Total exports, from the beginning of the season to date, are 585,944 bales, against 1,428,953 for the corresponding period of the last season.

Total exports by rail are 93,308 bales. Mill consumption in Bombay is estimated at 412,359 bales, against 409,357 for the same period last year.

STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Estimated sold and unsold stock, including that held by exporters and mills is 576,604 bales against 943,808 this time last year.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1931 to 31st August 1932 are 182,257 bales, out of which 78,921 have already arrived, and 60,280 are at sea bound for India.

NO REASON FOR ANXIETY.

These figures indicate that the statistical situation of Indian cotton continues strong. Some merchants are afraid that when the Gujarat crop begins to move in volume prices in the local market will be depressed. The money market is easy, and with abnormally low stocks there are no reasons for any undue accumulation of stocks in Bombay. As soon as the political situation in China improves, there will be an increasing demand for our cotton, and at the end of the season there will be great scarcity of good cotton. Still there are about seven or eight months for the arrivals of the new crop, and nobody knows what will be the nature of the next season. The outlook for American cotton is cheerful, and we see no reason for any anxiety in this country.

"CUMULATIVE" VOTING SYSTEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to a notice of motion, which I have tabled in the March Agenda of the Municipal Corporation, suggesting to substitute a non-cumulative system in place of the present cumulative one. I should like to invite criticism, if any, before the notice reaches discussion. Of all voting methods in vogue, none can equal in defectiveness the 'Cumulative System' as at present adopted for general elections of the Corporation as well as many Legislative and Public Bodies. The real object of an 'Election' is to select genuine popular representatives in order that they should jointly and co-ordinately represent grievances and do the maximum good to the people. The Cumulative System answers none of these conditions. Owing to the cumulativeness, the candidate satisfies himself with pleasing only a portion of the electorate, and becomes indifferent to others as soon as he gets a sufficient strength for his return. The Cumulative System creates groups against groups and consequent rivalry.

This system is injurious to the public interest and deserves to be absolutely done away with, as early as possible, especially when the tendency for a wider franchise is growing. Since under this system the candidate is selected by a majority of 'votes' and not 'voters' it does not select a real popular man, nor is co-ordination and joint work possible, and so the system instead of doing the maximum good of the people, actually hampers it and does therefore more harm than good to the society.

The only merit in its favour is its facility for a minority (or a small group) to select its representative; but against this nominal merit, then are serious and harmful drawbacks as described above, and nothing justifies its continuance any more.

The real substitute for this system is the same system with a vital modification of the cumulative being made into 'non-cumulative.' This enjoins the voter to select the full number required out of the lot of candidates standing, and give one vote each, avoiding a wastage in votes.

When this non-cumulative single-vote system is introduced, votes will have to be exercised intelligently and by a real sense of selection and so illiterate voters will receive a real healthy training from the candidates, and in a few years the election intelligence of the illiterate voters also will rise higher in its level. A wider franchise, even to the extent of an Adult Franchise, will not be unwelcome under this non-cumulative system. The introduction of a non-cumulative system throughout the country and especially in the elections to the Legislatures, will at once create a spirit of work, compromise and co-ordination, which are the basis of a healthy administration, and will solve all the difficult problems at present confronting the cumulative system. Therefore to secure the maximum advantage from the new Reforms Joint Electorates and Non-Cumulative Election System must be strongly insisted upon by all concerned.

The point of minority representation, if at all any minorities claim it, may be easily solved by reserving a few seats for them.

It must be mentioned here that the previous discussions on this subject in the Corporation have done much good, in as much as the system appealed to the ex-Municipal Commissioner Mr. Dalal and has been adopted for the elections of the Standing Committee and other Committees, in preference to the old system allowing the destruction of votes.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.
Dadar, March 4.

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Communalism Is Opposed To The Religion Of Co-Operative Compact

CHEAPER CREDIT FACILITIES A NECESSITY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT U. P. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The following are the extracts from the Presidential address delivered by Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu at the seventh session of the United Provinces Co-operative Conference held at Ghazipur, on 6th and 7th instant:—

The first serious study of the progress of Co-operation in your province was made by me in reading the Oakden Committee's Report soon after its publication. More recently in connection with my work on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, I had to make a somewhat detailed study of the chapters dealing with rural credit, co-operation and allied subjects in the report of your Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. The conclusions which I formed are: The people of the United Provinces are not after all much behind their brethren in other provices in their journey to the promised land of Co-operative Commonwealth. the Co-operative Movement is only one of the several instruments which help in the economic reconstruction of India and can do very little, unaided by other constructive activities of the State and the people; and to bring about a change in the standard of living of the agriculturist and in his outlook on life, which I believe to be the chief aim of the co-operative movement far reaching measures like the overhauling of the Land Revenue System and the radical modification of the Tenancy Law and usages are absolutely necessary; co-operation must remain a very minor item of your economic programme with hardly any achievements to its credit so long as the legal status of the cultivating tenants and their rights in the soil remain what they are in your province.

In the United Provinces you suffer from the additional disadvantage of want of an Apex credit institution which can co-ordinate and control the activities of the Central banks, act as the financing agency and balancing centre for them and connect the co-operative institutions in the province with the money market generally.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The co-operative credit in your province has not made satisfactory progress. In classifying the 5,000 primary credit societies in your province, according to the degree of their vitality, your Registrar says that "so far as credit societies are concerned roughly it may be said that 'one-third' are bound to go sooner or later, 'another one-third' are on the border line, whose future depends on circumstances, while the 'remaining one-third' are in the main thoroughly sound." It is perhaps roughly the position elsewhere also in regard to the proportion of good societies. It is gratifying to learn from that report that the vast majority of the members of the societies are substantial tenants with an average holding of 7.7 acres, paying a rent of Rs. 37½ and that "the ordinary member of a society is somewhat better off than the average cultivator in the province as he holds a larger area and pays slightly lower rates of rent." But judging from the financial position of these societies the economic condition of these ordinary members seems to be very unsatisfactory and their repaying capacity extremely slender.

CREDIT MUST BE CHEAP.

Credit must not only be forthcoming promptly and in an adequate measure, but it must also be "cheap," if the economic benefits of rural finance are to be real and lasting. It has yet to be proved that cheaper loans are more dangerous than dearer loans have been. I may, therefore, state at once that I do not agree with the conclusions of your Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee about the maintenance of the present lending rates of interest to the societies and the members. Coming from Madras, where no more than 9 3/8 per cent. is generally charged on loans to members of primary credit societies and 8 per cent. to members of Primary Land Mortgage Banks, your 15 per cent. rate shocks me and is hardly distinguishable from the demand of the much abused sowcar. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee were of opinion that 12 per cent was about the maximum that a primary society should charge to its members.

I make my plea for a lowering of interest rates, a particularly earnest one in the U.P. because I am satisfied that loans were borrowed by your members, on the whole for genuine co-operative purposes, although there might have been some over-financing, of which your Registrar complains. I notice that your Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee says:—"It is to be regretted that, though a quarter of a century has elapsed since the introduction of Co-operation, no serious attempt has yet been made to ascertain the "normal requirements of a cultivator" for maintenance and expenses of cultivation." We should have felt grateful to the Committee if they stated the agency which should have attempted it and the facilities that existed for their ascertainment.

CENTRAL BANKS.

Your central credit societies are very tiny things compared with ours in Madras. 70 small central banks, with an owned capital of 36 lakhs and a total working capital of Rs. 93 lakhs and outstanding loans of 62 lakhs, cannot be said to testify to the strength, stability and soundness of co-operative credit in the Province. The smaller the bank, the larger the margin it absorbs for its working expenses: the larger that margin the higher the rate of interest charged to co-operative societies. So, the heavy interest rates in your province can be traced partly to the weakness of your central banks. Indeed, in some of your central banks, the annual expenditure seems to exceed the annual income. The reform I have suggested, namely, making your central banks fewer, but stronger is, I admit, not easy to effect. But it must become easier after the establishment of an apex bank to act as the financing agency and balancing centre for the central banks.

APEX BANKS.

Co-operators from other provinces cannot but miss the most imposing part of the credit structure, namely, the Provincial Bank, which is conspicuous in your province by its absence. I am glad to find that your Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee has given a right lead by vigorously advocating the early establishment of an apex bank for the Province. As they correctly point out, supply of money is not the only function of a Provincial Bank, and one of its most important duties at the present stage will be to guide, direct and control the financial transactions of other co-operative banks.

I am, however, unable to say that the constitution, which the Committee proposed for your future Provincial Bank is calculated to bring it up to our expectations of it. I am not, of course, expected to make any detailed examination of that scheme; but I desire to point out what I consider to be its two chief defects. The most outstanding feature of it to which I take exception is that the central banks of your province do not command a preponderating voice either in the general body or in the Board of Directors or in the Managing Committee. In the General Body, the central banks' delegates can be only 70 at the most while individual preference shareholders may be hundreds. In a Board of Directors, 14 strong, the central banks have only 6 representatives. In a Managing Committee of four, there is room for only one representative of the central bank. I would certainly not give such a bank any control over the central banks. The decisions of the Provincial Bank must be essentially those of the representatives of the member banks, in order to be binding on the latter.

SUPERVISION AND AUDIT.

Closely connected with co-operative finance are the schemes of supervision and audit of societies. Your system in the United Provinces is slightly different from ours in Madras. We have also our Inspectors, Auditors and Supervisors like you, but their functions are somewhat differently distributed. Your new experiment of separating the supervision from the financing of the societies, and placing the supervisory staff under your Provincial Union, is watched by co-operators elsewhere with interest. Already 4/5 of the supervisors in the province seem to have been employed by your Union.

As regards audit, I cannot say that your agency is adequate. You have only 52 auditors and it works out on an average to 100 societies for an auditor. Each one of your circle Inspectors who is expected to review the audit notes of all societies and to conduct a test audit of 10 per cent. of the societies, which have been audited, is given 120 working societies and 30 liquidated societies on an average. They have other work to do besides. With 60 societies allotted to each auditor in Madras, we find it difficult to manage.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

We, in Madras, have heard some thing of your rural reconstruction activities, specially in the Benares, Lucknow and Partabgarh areas. I am hoping to see for myself the working of your central organisation at Ghazipur for co-ordinating the activities of better living societies. We in the south have not attempted better living societies, but have introduced many of the activities of such societies into our intensive rural reconstruction work in selected groups of contiguous villages, situated within a radius of five miles. The training of persons for rural reconstruction work is of the utmost importance, for everything depends on the human material equipped to handle the work. It is gratifying to learn that your Local Government have sanctioned an annual grant for the training of school teachers to become village guides and that syllabuses for their instruction include not only co-operation, but rural education, first aid, village hygiene and sanitation, scouting and simple village administration.

FUTURE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The future of our Movement depends upon how we conduct ourselves. As a thoughtful writer on Co-operation says, "Difficulty about compacts does not lie in "making" them, though that is often difficult enough, but in "keeping" them alive and fruitful after they are made." I have noticed in some provinces, including mine, much to my extreme regret that the co-operative compacts in certain localities, are manifesting signs of disintegration for want of true co-operative spirit. Let us remember that class antagonism, sectarianism and communalism are violently opposed to the religion of co-operative compact and, therefore, strive to exclude their entry into our Movement.—A.P.

A BROKEN PROMISE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Government has been all along promising all possible help to Local Boards accepting the control and administration of Primary Schools. Many Local Boards were led into taking over control by such promises. The latest to commit the folly was our Board. The Broach Local Board yielded but to its cost, it has now found that these sweet promises are only promises not meant to be kept.

Five months back, Government asked this Local Board to allow its administrative officer to be transferred back to Government Service and to select one out of other Government Servants whose names were proposed to the Board. The Local Board and its School Board selected Mr. G. I. Shah of Ahmedabad from the names proposed and Government was duly informed of this but it is flouting the resolution of the Local Board and not transferring the said officer. It is already more than two months since that resolution was passed and communicated to Government.

A fortnight back, the Chairman of the School Board wired to Educational Authorities to send Mr. Shah soon. But all this fell on deaf ears. The Government does not move. It has forgotten its promises. The schools in the Broach District suffer for want of the Administrative Officer. Does Government expect the Chairman or any of the members of the School Board or Local Board to work as an unpaid Administrative Officer? Can there be any wonder if the remaining two Local Boards in N. D. viz: The Ahmedabad and Kaira Boards, do not take up the administration of schools or if the other Boards throw off the administration already taken up when they see that they are treated in this way?

It is hoped this will catch the eye of responsible Government Officers and the M.L.C.'s who have gathered at Bombay for the Council's Sessions and they will try to shake off the lethargy of Government. Broach expects Government to keep its promises and to transfer Mr. Shah at once in the interest of Primary Schools of the District.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Broach, Mar. 7.

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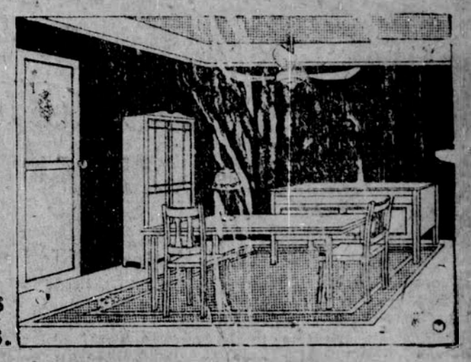

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, March 12.

May	6.93
July	7.15
October	7.35
December	7.53
January, 1933	7.60
Middling Spot	7.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 12.

March	6.91
May	7.00
Middling Spot	6.97

NEW YORK.
New York, March 12.
(As known in cmfwypVGf bmbg New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	——
May	——
July	——

New York: Noon Call:

March	——
May	——
July	——

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 12.

	Opening	Closing.
March 1932		5.22
April 1932		5.520
May 1932	5.21	5.19
June 1932		5.18
July 1932	5.20	5.17
August 1932		5.18
September 1932		5.19
October 1932	5.22	5.20
November 1932		5.22
December 1932		5.25
January 1933	5.29	5.27
February 1933		5.29
March 1933		5.31
Middling Spot		5.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports—15,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain—7,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent—1,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 12.

Sakellaridis, March	7.06
May	7.17
July	7.32
October	7.53
November	7.60
December	7.66
January 1933	7.71
F.G.F. Spot	7.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 12.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.10
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.22
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.34
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
Superfine (No. 1. Staple)	5.75
Choice (No. 1. Staple)	5.90
Benzal Good	4.36
Fully Good	4.48
Fine	4.53
Scinde, Fully Good	4.48
Fine	4.53
Superfine	4.68

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 12.
Silver.—Market is quiet steady.

Spot	18-3/16
Forward	18-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 12.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-13-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 12.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar. 12.
T T London on Berlin 15.23-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam 9.02.
T T London on Brussels 25.90.
T T London on Madrid 47.43.
T T London on Milan 70.13.
T T London on Berne 18.75.
T T London on Paris 92.34.
T T London on Prague 122.50.
T T London New York Closing Rate 3.63-7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 12
Chartered Bank of I.A. and C. £13.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register) £100-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £95-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 £82.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £45.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £90.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £59-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £96-3/8.

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 12.
Market was closed to-day.

HUGE DROP IN BOMBAY'S IMPORT TRADE

Bombay, March 12.

The Collector of Customs has issued the following statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of February, 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	Feb. 1931. Rs.	Feb. 1932. Rs.
Imports of merchandise	5,42,48,285	3,97,00,711
Exports of Indian produce	4,32,30,629	2,21,01,193
Do of foreign merchandise	26,21,977	19,22,700
Imports of gold	16,04,340	7,39,415
Do. of silver	2,66,55,424	1,41,534
Do. of currency notes	4,200	6,685
Exports of gold	.....	7,36,40,019
Do. of silver	.....	10,60,843

—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 11.
(In Thousands).

	Season To-Date	This week.	Corresponding Season 1930/31.	Week 1931.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	13,023	215	11,881	152	Bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,905	110	3,574	98	,,
Exports from U.S. ports	6,267	173	5,307	157	,,
Of which to Japan	1,789	58	839	63	,,
Of which to China	351	6	268	6	,,
Of which to G.B.	907	25	911	11	,,
Of which to Germany	1,168	45	1,359	28	,,
Stock at New York	.....	208	.....	229	,,
Stock at U.S. ports	.....	4,655	.....	3,922	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	.....	1,960	.....	1,421	,,
World's Visible Supply	.....	11,152	.....	10,310	,,
Of which American Cotton	.....	9,255	.....	7,679	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	3,975	307	7,291	185	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,693	171	8,147	123	,,

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 12.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning, easy during the middle and steady at the close of the week under review. Accordingly, Ready Prices declined by about 4 Annas per cwt. and Forward prices also declined by about 4 to 5 Annas per cwt. alround. Small transactions have taken place for Ready as well as for Nearer deliveries. It is reported that one prominent British Indian Importer sold about 600 tons ready Invoices and afloating steamers at about Rs. 5/9 to Rs. 5/11 per cwt. F.B.H. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15/4 for Ready Sugar; Rs. 5/11 and Rs. 5/6/6 for February; Rs. 5/10/6 and Rs. 5/6/6 for March; Rs. 5/11/6 and Rs. 5/6 for April/May and June/July Shipments and Rs. 5/12 and Rs. 5/7 for Aug/Sept. Shipment.

Calcutta and Karachi markets remained quiet due to heavy stocks and slack demand. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/11 and Rs. 14/10 respectively.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Sagris, S.S. Nawab, S.S. Nalgora and S.S. Henan Maru arrived during the week with about 11,000, 13,000, 22,000 and 20,000 bags respectively. S.S. Shirale and S.S. Arabia are expected to arrive before the 20th instant with about 20,000 and 30,000 bags of Java Sugar.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 2,45,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Henan Maru Rs. 5/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment:—

February Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

March 5/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

April/May Rs. 5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

June/July Rs. 5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Aug/Sept. Rs. 5/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Russian Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Mar. 12.
Demand Bills 3.62-3/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 12.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes:—
Mar/Apl. sellers 26/6.
Barletta Russo. per 64 lb.—
Mar/Apl. sellers 27/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Mar/Apl. sellers 28/.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels:—
Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Mar. 12.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
March per cwt. 8/-.
April/June per cwt. 8/-.
C. & F. Bombay.—
March per cwt. 8/0-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi.—
March per cwt. 8/0-1/2.
(All Paid).

STRENGTHEN YOUR UNION

Advice To G. I. P. Ry. Workers

Messrs. V. R. Kalappa, D. P. Godbole and Ramachandra Rao of the B. N. Railway Labour Union addressed a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' held on 10th instant under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. They explained to the workers the ethics of the Trade Union movement and its progress in other countries and exhorted them to strengthen their Union. Workers were acquainted with the resolutions adopted by the general council of the A. I. R. F. and were requested to cast their ballot in favour or against he strike. Office bearers of the G.I.P. Railway workers Union also spoke at these meetings. The following resolutions were passed:—

THE RESOLUTIONS

This meeting of the G.I.P. workers condemns the Governments policy of repression against Trade Union Movement, and associates with the feelings recorded in the appeal issued by Nagpur workers, and calls upon all Indian Trade Unionists and workers to establish a united front.

This weeting protests against the conviction of the Editor of the "Railway Mazdoor". It further requests the agent to kindly reconsider the case and reinstate Mr. Pitkar, Electrical Guard, Kurla, who had been recently discharged.

RLY. MEN'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the B. and N. W. Railway writes from Gorakhpur as follows:—

With reference to my note of March 4, appearing in the press in regard to holding of our Annual Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Giri, on March 15, I am directed to inform all concerned that the date was fixed in accordance with Mr. Giri's latter stating that any day from 12th to 15th will suit him for the purpose, but when the date was communicated to him by wire he wires regret of his inability now. It has, therefore, been decided to postpone the session till further notice.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Mar. 12.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London Mar. 12.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull, ton.—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull, ton.—
Mar/Apl. sellers £13-10.
Rapeseed. Toria, (Hull Continent).
Mar/Apl. sellers £12-5.

LINSEED.
London, Mar. 12.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.—
Mar/Apl. sellers £11-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., Hull, ton.—
Mar/Apl. sellers £8-11-3.
Linseed, Bombay (London).—
Mar/Apl. sellers £12-10.

LINSEED OIL.
Linseed Pll, naked, London cwt.—
April paid 15/3.
Linseed Pll, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug. sellers 16/1-1/2.

EDUCATION AND ITS OBJECTS

To Make Worthy Citizens Of God's Kingdom

LAHORE, March 12.

Lahore had the honour of listening to a number of eminent educationists of India including the vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Dacca and Andhra, the ex-Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and the pro.-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University. The subject of last evening was "Is the Present System of Education suited to India"? Sir Radha Krishnan, the well-known philosopher was in the chair.

Sir Radha Krishnan in his opening remarks said that every country in the world had some aim before it in educating its men and women. Different countries had different ideals of education, according to their needs but India had none. To turn out rebels against a corrupt social and religious order should be one of the aims of education in our country.

WORTHY CITIZEN'S OF GOD'S KINGDOM.

Dr. W. S. Urquhart said that the question of the suitability or unsuitability of the present system of education could not be judged from the point of view of India only. Our aim should be to send from our educational institutions worthy citizens not only of India but of the kingdom of God. Dr. Urquhart remarked that India had been too shy of scientific research but it would be a mistake to over-emphasise the vocational side of education which might result in disproportionate number for different occupations. He considered specialisation to be injurious without the general culture of the whole man.

DEFECTIVE WORKING OF SYSTEM.

Professor G. H. Langley, vice-Chancellor of Dacca University thought that it was not the system of education which as defective but its working. Training of mind and development of personality was the aim of present system of education and ecorts should be made in the direction of bringing out the inner capacities of students and provide them with opportunities of learning things for themselves.

Principal A. B. Dhruva, pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University, thought that the foundations of the present system were perfectly sound. It only lacked in variety to suit different types of people. It was the duty of the University to help the growth of students who may justly call themselves Brahmcharis in its true sense. The aim of education should be the development of man first, for man was man before he was a Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Sudra.

RAM MOHAN ROY'S WORK.

Professor Seshadri thought that the propaganda carried on by the famous patriot Raja Ram Mohan Roy was responsible for the introduction of the present system of education and not the satanic genius of Lord Macaulay. According to him the system was a success because it produced so many leaders in India in different walks of life.

PROOF OF ITS SUCCESS.

Prof. A. R. Wadia of Mysore University thought the very dissatisfaction against the present system of education was the proof of its success. It only lacked in the respect that education in India has been far too one-sided and, devoted sons of our mothers as we are no high achievements are possible unless they also receive the light of knowledge.

Principal Ram Parshad Khosla of Patna University appreciated the liberalising influence of the present system of education and said that in spite of a number of defects it was fairly sound. He remarked that the teachers were so low paid that the profession could not attract really good people.—A.P.

Directory To Help Swadeshi Manufacturers

The Hindi Vastu Prasarak Mandal, i.e., Swadeshi Goods Propagating Circle, which has been doing propaganda work with a view to popularise the use of Swadeshi articles and has its Office and shop at Kandewadi corner, Girgaum Road, intends to publish a Directory in Marathi, of Swadeshi Factories, Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers and all kinds of Indian-made goods. They therefore desire co-operation from all these and the general public and therefore invite them to send correct information before the 1st of April.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Mar. 12.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 2-7/16.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA SUBSIDE

Health In Bombay Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 5th instant were as under:—

Cholera:—During the week there were in all 4 attacks and 3 deaths due to cholera against 13 and 10 in the previous week. In the districts including Town Circles Nasik reported 3 attacks and 2 deaths against 5-3 in the previous week and Belgaum 1-1 against nil, all other districts including those in Sind continuing to be free.

Plague:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 222 attacks and 145 deaths from plague against 304-174 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Satara 64 attacks and 39 deaths against 45-18; Belgaum 54-39 against 142-87; Dharwar 41-23 against 50-27; Bijapur 26-17 against 31-21; Kanara 10-9 against 7-3; Kaira 14-8 against 12-7; Surat 5-3 against 9-5; Thana 4-2 against 4-3; Ratnagiri 3-3 against 2-1 and Bombay City 2-2 against 2-2.

Small-pox:—The following is the extent of the prevalence of Small-pox in the presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week: Sholapur 16 attacks and 6 deaths; Poona 11-2; Bijapur 6-0; Thana 5-0; Dharwar 3-0; East Khandesh 1-0; Ahmedabad 1-0; Karachi 4-4; Hyderabad 51-17; Nawabshah 48-2; Thar and Parkar 33-3; Larkana 12-1; Sukkur 10-1; Dadu 45-12 and Bombay City 13-6. Total 250 attacks and 55 deaths against 200-39 in the previous week.

Influenza:—Sixteen attacks from influenza were reported from Nasik district during the week; Nawabshah district and 13 attacks and Mirpurkhas town had one attack only.

Malaria:—Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 61 villages and treated 907 persons. Of these 315 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined was 415 and 126 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD THANA

FIRST AID EXAMINAOIN RESULT.

The following are results of the examination held in "First Aid to the Injured:—

Women students:—(1) Sonu Raje (Voucher); (2) Kusum Tamhane (Junior); (3) Kamal Pandurang Karnik; (4) Kusum Pandurang Karnik; (5) Indira Pradhan; (6) Malati Narayan Mhatre; (7) Pramila Yeshwant Gupte; (8) Krishna Shanker Tungare, (Junior); (9) Durgabai Sakharam Joshi, (Junior); (10) Gulabbai Randive; (11) Natha Anant Mhatre; (12) Gajarabai Pitale; (13) Bhagirathi Kashinath Gawand, and (14) Gulabbai Sule.

Male Students:—(1) Madhao Kashinath Gawand. (Voucher); (2) Laxman Narayan Tilak; (3) Gangadhar Babaji Karkhanis, (Voucher); (4) Ramkrishna Vinayak Vidwans; (5) Dinkar Pandurang Rege; (6) Anant Raghunath Beke; (7) Govind Kashinath Gawand; (8) Gopal Sitaram Sane; (9) Ganesh Shanker Deokar; (10) Manohar Gangadhar Choubal (11) Baburao Balvant Kulkarni; (12) Ramkrishna Dhondopant Phadake; (13) Vasant Nilkanth Gupte; (14) Keshao Waman Gangal; (15) Bhalchandra Kashinath Gawand; (16) V. V. Paithankar, (17) Ramakant Yeshawant Gupte; (18) S. T. Purohit; (19) Vishnu Vithal Dnyate; (20) Laxman Govind Pitale; (21) Dattaram Madhao Gawand, and (22) Anant Moreshwar Taskar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Hospital Day Race Meeting on Saturday.

Lady Sykes attended the regatta Dinner at the Yacht Club on Saturday.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

On Friday the Governor of C. P. granted interviews to Rao Bahadur K. S. Gokhale, Thakur Manmohan Singh and Mr. A. H. Natique.

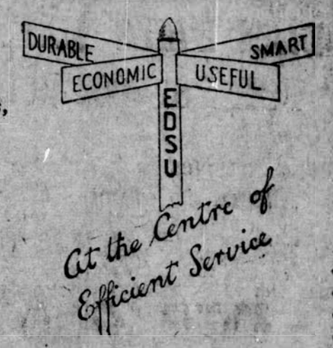
A public meeting of the Jains and Hindus residents of Delhi, held in Red Temple under the presidentship of L. Adeshwar Lall, Banker and Rais a strop sense of indignation was expressed at the series of alleged outrages perpetrated by Muslims of Karachi District, Bilgaum upon Jains residency in that village.

A TRIUMPH of SHOWMANSHIP!

The exhibition of EDSU fabrics now on at the Victoria Terminus Show Case is a WINNER. For once in a while, back a Winner and let your personal and domestic cloth be EDSU.

Particular Styles on view in this exhibit are

Mercerised Suitings,
Dyed Mercerised Suitings,
Printed Voiles,
Printed Shirtings.



E. D. S. U. CLOTH SHOPS

Opposite Greaves Cotton & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
Opposite Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla, Bombay.
Opposite G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, Bombay.

"A BLOW TO S. AFRICAN INDIANS"

Mr. M. R. R. Pillai On Repatriation Scheme

(By Mail).

MADRAS, March 9.

That the schema of repatriation was a great blow to the South African Indians, as they had made South Africa their own home and were strangers in India, where they seldom get the opportunity they sought, was the opinion expressed by Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Pillai, Barrister practising before the Privy Council when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on his arrival in Madras this morning from Travancore.

Mr. Pillai, who is on his way to Delhi to meet His Excellency the Viceroy has made a close study of the conditions of Indians in East and South Africa for a period of over fourteen years and had submitted a memorandum to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Closer Union in East Africa.

Discussing the position in East Africa he said Indians had settled down there as traders thousands of years ago and practically opened out East Africa for settlement by Whites and, as such they claimed equal rights politically as well as economically.

WHITE SETTLEMENT

The history of White Settlement dated back to about 30 years ago, when Sir George Elliot who favoured white colonisation, was appointed as First High Commissioner for East Africa. The history of the recent political issue in East Africa regarding electoral problem dated back to comparatively recent period. After the war British settlers who had taken part therein claimed some political rights in East Africa and accordingly they were given the right election to the Legislative Council. Indians who had by this time obtained large commercial and property interests in the place, claimed their rights should not be overlooked and maintained they had equal rights with the whites in the matter of elections to the Legislative Council.

As a matter of fact the rights of Indians obtained some recognition only after the White Paper of 1933 relating to paramountcy of native interests which was logically succeeded by the Labour Government's declaration that common electoral roll was the aim to be achieved in East Africa.

VESTED INTERESTS.

Mr. Pillai pointed out that the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee published in November last had gone back on that position. In East Africa, especially in Uganda and Tanganyika Indians possessed considerable vested interests and in these territories the position of Indians was not as bad as in Kenya, where the whites had more or less obtained political domination. Although Indians in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are called "middlemen in commerce," they practically controlled the commerce of East Africa.

Mr. Pillai favoured Closer Union of East Africa on the ground that an impartial High Commissioner of character and personality could do much for allaying communal feelings by introducing better conditions prevailing in Uganda and Tanganyika into Kenya also which in his opinion was the crux of the political problem.

NEED FOR STATESMANSHIP.

Adverting to the position in South Africa Mr. Pillai remarked Indians, settled there were mostly drawn from the ranks of indentured labour, who were more concerned with the question of "live and let live" and of getting "A place in the Sun" rather than the attainment of political rights as such. Mr. Pillai emphasised the need for great statesmanship in coming to a good understanding with the South African Government on the position of Indian settlers which, he declared, would be the touchstone of the sincerity of British intentions.

As regards the appointment of the India Government's Agent in South Africa, Mr. Pillai said, since most of the South African Indians were from South India, a South Indian statesman of outstanding personality should be selected for the post.—A.P.

RISHIKUL VIDYAPITH

A Hardwar, (U.P.) Correspondent writes:—

"The 26th anniversary of Rishikul Vidyapeeth will be celebrated from 12th to 15th proximo (April) in Rishikul premises. Well-known Sanatanists, viz., Vyakhan Vachaspati Pandit Deondayal Sharma, Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Mahamanopahdaya, Pt. Girdhar Shastri Koormanahal Bhooshan Pt. Durgadatta Pant, Kavi Ratan, Pt. Radheshyam and others have promised to attend.

The admission of students also takes place at the time of the anniversary. Those desirous of having their boys educated at the institution should send in their applications before 31st inst. Copies of admission rules and forms can be supplied on receipt of 3 annas' postage stamps by the Secretary, Rishikul, "Hardwar."

NO EXTENSION OF PATNA CAMP JAIL

PATNA, March 11.

The Associated Press is authorised to announce that there is no truth in the report that the local Government have sanctioned rupees three lakhs for extension of Patna Camp Jail to accommodate political prisoners. The fact is that Government have selected a site for another camp jail in case there should be need for it. But the present number of persons convicted for political offences is decreasing, and, therefore, the need for further jail accommodation does not exist.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1932.

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J6

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL" ASKED FOR RS. 6000 SECURITY

Eleven Passages In Articles By Mr. Horniman Alleged To Offend Under Press Act

The following notice has been served on Mr. Pothan Joseph as Printer of the "Indian Daily Mail", of which paper he is also the Editor, for deposit of Rs. 3,000 under the Press Act and Emergency Powers' Ordinance. An identical notice for deposit of Rs. 3,000 has been served on Mr. Joseph as publisher of the paper:

"Whereas you, Pothan Joseph, made and subscribed a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867) on the 2nd day of February 1932 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, stating that you were the keeper of the printing press called the "Indian Daily Mail" Press situated in Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, and

"Whereas it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the said press is used for the purpose of printing and publishing a newspaper containing words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, a statement of which words is set out at the foot of this notice:

"You, the said Pothan Joseph being the keeper of the said "Indian Daily Mail" Press, are hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act of 1931, to deposit with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, three thousand rupees or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India as you may choose on or before the 22nd day of March 1932.

Eleven passages are cited from two articles written by Mr. B. G. Horniman and appearing in the issues of the "Indian Daily Mail" of February 26th and 27th as words falling under section 4, sub-section (1), clause (d), of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, as amended by Ordinance II of 1932.

WHAT SECTION 4 SAYS.

Section 4 of the Act, originally gave power to demand security for the publication of words, phrases, representations, etc., which incite to violent crime or express admiration or praise of persons committing such crime. Section 63 provides for the "temporary amendment of section 4 of the Act by the addition of seven new clauses extending the purview of the section, of which clause (d) is as follows:—

"To bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief."

MUKHTEAR AS SPECIAL POLICE OFFICER?

Ordinance Arrests And Convictions At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 12.

A Nationalist worker who was released on parole recently was sentenced to-day to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate Jorabagan for failing to report himself to Burra Bazaar Police.

Five volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with picketing, distributing leaflets etc. at Bankshall Courts.

Twenty-five volunteers including eight college students were arrested to-day in connection with picketing, distributing leaflets etc.

12 WOMEN ARRESTED

Seventeen Congress workers have been arrested in different districts in the Province including 12 women at Munshiganj.

About half a dozen including a pleader of Midnapore have been sentenced in different districts to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months in connection with civil disobedience.

DEFYING POLICE ORDER.

A nationalist was convicted on charges of holding a meeting in defiance of a Magisterial order and defying a police order appointing him as a special police officer and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count. He was placed in Class C.

A Mukhtear of Midnapore Criminal Court, has been served with a notice appointing him a special police officer and directing him to appear before the Officer-in-Charge of Sadar Thana every day to receive orders as to his duties.—A. P.

23 CONVICTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

A wellknown Congress worker, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered by the accused at the Albert Hall on December 22.

Thirteen volunteers have been sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from three to twelve months by the Presidency Magistrates at the Jorabagan Courts in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Eight volunteers from Contai (Midnapore) were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, on a charge of being hired or engaged to join an unlawful assembly in furtherance of the civil disobedience. The accused were arrested in a "secret camp" in north Calcutta. One, who was recently released on parole, was rearrested to-day on the charge of failing to report himself to the police.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR DEFYING ORDER.

A prominent Congress worker, who was recently released on parole with direction not to leave Tollygunge Police jurisdiction and give parole duty twice daily at the said police station, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Special Magistrate of Alipore for failing to comply with the orders.—A. P.

BARRISTER JAILED

Magistrate On "Serious Offence"

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Sarojranjan Banerjee, Barrister was sentenced by the police magistrate Alipore to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2000 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 52997 which was entrusted to the accused as the receiver of Calcutta firm between 1928 and 1930.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed that the offence was very serious and accused had absconded for two years and was arrested at Gorakhpur on January 19.

The whole amount of the fine, if realised, was ordered to be paid to the receiver of the firm as compensation.—A. P.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Governor lunched with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club at the Race Course.—A. P.

FOR UPLIFT OF MOTHERLAND

All-India Swadeshi Sangha

Pt MALAVYA'S APPEAL

BENARES, March 12.

Addressing a public meeting held on the grounds of the Town Hall this evening Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that at this juncture there was great need of an All-India organisation to promote swadeshi purely on economic basis so that irrespective of their political views all Indians might be able to join it. He added that he was starting an All-India organisation called the All-India Swadeshi Sangha at Benares and requested his countrymen all over India in every town, taluka and village, particularly those among them who were not actively engaged in any other work for the uplift of the motherland, to organise local Swadeshi Sangha in their midst and endeavour to enlist every Indian as a member on signing a pledge that he or she would use only swadeshi goods.

These Associations should publish handbills appealing to people to hold public meetings, processions, exhibitions and other demonstrations and organise house to house visits by groups of men and women and educate people on the national importance of the swadeshi movement. One direction in which people were free to take action to-day to ameliorate their economic condition was by practising economy to the utmost degree possible and by confining their sales and purchases to articles manufactured in the country with Indian materials, labour and capital.—A. P.

SLIPPER HURLED AT MAGISTRATE !

Under-Trial Exapes

PATNA, March 12.

A story of two grusome murders comes from Dinapore subdivision.

It is reported that Deonarian a resident of the village Rewa near Noora was hacked to pieces and his dead body was recovered.

In another case Pawan Kumar Roy is said to have been done to death by being thrown into the Ganges. It is reported that an accused under-trial hurled a slipper at the Sub-Deputy Magistrate Patna City while the latter was proceeding towards his court but the slipper did not actually strike him and the miscreant escaped.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S NAVJIVAN CONTINUES

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

It is learnt that cyclostyled "Young India" whose editor was sentenced yesterday is not Mr. Gandhi's "Young India," weekly which has been closed ever since the Navjivan Press was sealed and taken possession of by the police.

Mr. Gandhi's Navjivan, Gujarati weekly, however, continues to be published in cyclostyled form.—A. P.

Assam Council Votes Education And Excise Grants

SHILLONG, March 12.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day voted the entire demands for grants under Excise and Education.

All token cuts were either lost or withdrawn.—A. P.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S WHEREABOUTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Brussels.—Considerable anxiety is felt both here and in Paris regarding the fate of the famous airman Vicomte De Sibour and his wife (daughter of Gordon Selfridge) whose aeroplane left Dakar, in Senegal, on February 26 carrying spare parts for French Airwoman Mlle Maryse Hiltz who is stranded at Niamey in Central Africa with damaged engine.

Telegrams were sent to Niamey but no reply was received. Therefore there is no indication whether De Sibour reached his destination or crashed "enroute."—Reuter.

TWO SAUGOR LADIES JAILED

Several Picketing Convictions

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, March 13.

Seven cases of Congress workers were decided during the last two days, which were mostly under "Picketing Ordinance.

A lady, who was arrested on the 25th February was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 6 weeks' more. It is understood that she has been recommended for "B" class.

Another lady was convicted for 3 months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 10.

The captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal, who was arrested in connection with the "Monthly Flag-day" was awarded 6 months rigorous and a fine of Rs. 25 in default one month's further.

Four volunteers were sentenced to 3 months' and fines ranging from Rs. 10 to 30.

The case of an ex-Head Mistress of the Mahila Vidyalaya, Saugor, and said to be the second "Dictator" of the local Congress Committee, who was arrested on the last "Gandhi Day" while advocating Swadeshi has been fixed for 16th instant.

LEADING WOMEN PROCESSION

One Jailed: Barisal Pleader Externed

BARISAL, March 10.

A worker of the Barisal Congress was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, for leading a procession of women and distributing the statement of Bina Das, assialant of the Bengal Governor at the Calcutta University Convocation.

A pleader of the local Bar, has been served with a notice asking him to leave Barisal for a month and not participate in the Congress work.—A.P.

"DICTATOR" AND EDITOR JAILED

Ranpur Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, March 12.

The thirteenth "dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while his colleague got one year R. I. as the Editor of the Patrika".

Two volunteers were arrested at Raika station by the Railway Police for having printed Patrikas. One was later released unconditionally.

AKOLA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(From a Correspondent)

AKOLA, March 13.

A national worker was arrested at Kuram Taluq Murtizapur under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A worker of Telhara who is already serving a sentence under Picketing Ordinance was to-day sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Another nationalist from the Akot Taluq got 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50 under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A Congress worker of Akot was awarded 9 months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

NASIK BAN EXTENDED

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states:—

The following order of the District Magistrate, Nasik, (of Dec. 14, 1931), shall remain in force for a further period of one month from the 14th inst.:—

"Whereas it appears to the District Magistrate, Nasik, that a dispute exists regarding rights of proceeding to and bathing in the Ram, Sita, Laxman and Dhaneshya Kunds in the Godavari River at Nasik and whereas breaches of the peace have occurred and are likely further to occur on account of the gathering of crowds near the said Kunds in order to enforce or repel claims to the exercise of such rights, and whereas it is necessary to take speedy measures to prevent the occurrence of such breaches of the peace, it is hereby directed that no person shall without the written permission of the District Magistrate, Nasik, for the period of two months approach within 50 yards of the said Kunds, except for the purpose of proceeding for lawful purposes, without entering upon or loitering near the said Kunds, along the footpath running to the north of the Ram Kund in order to get to the other roads leading to Panchvati or to the Bombay-Agra Road."

ATTACHED PROPERTY RETURNED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 13.

The District Magistrate, Nagpur has passed orders that the property of Mr. Daptari a lawyer and well-known astrologer of Nagpur which had been attached in realisation of the fine imposed upon his son who has been convicted for participating in the Satyagraha movement should be restored to him.

ARSENAL ENTER CUP FINAL.

Manchester City Eliminated—Winners To Meet Newcastle —

LONDON, March 12.

In the semi-finals of the Association Football Cup,

Arsenal beat Manchester City by one goal to nil at Birmingham, and,

Newcastle beat Chelsea by two goals to one at Huddersfield.

Bright sunshiny weather favoured both matches. There was an attendance of 65,000 at Birmingham, while 45,000 among whom was the Duke of York, saw the match at Huddersfield.

League Football Results

The following are results of matches played in League to-day:

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton 5, Birmingham 1; Grimsby 4, Blackburn 3; Leicester 2, Blackpool 2; Liverpool 2, Sheffield United 1; Middlesbrough nil, Sunderland 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, West Bromwich 5; West Ham 2, Derby 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 1, Notts County 1; Bupnley 2, Port Vale 2; Charlton 3, Swansea 3; Chesterfield 4, Bury 1; Manchester United 2, Plymouth 1; Nottingham 2, Oldham nil; Preston 2; Millwall nil; Southampton nil, Bradford City 1; Stoke 3, Leeds 4; Tottenham 2, Bristol City 1; Wolverhampton 2, Barnsley nil.

THIRD DIVISION (S. SECTION.)

Bournemouth 1, Luton 1; Brighton 1, Southend 2; Bristol Rovers 3, Coventry 1; Clapton Orient 2, Brentford 2; Crystal Palace 5, Cardiff nil; Mansfield 1 Reading 7; Norwich 2, Fulham 2; Swindon 2, Thames nil; Torquay 2, Exeter 1; Watford 1, Northampton 2.

THIRD DIVISION N. SECTION.

Carlisle 4, Halifax nil; Crewe 3 Walsall 1; Doncaster 2, Brighton 1; Rochdale nil, Gateshead 3; Rotherham 3, Chester nil; Southport 3, Barrow 1; Stockport 3 Hartlepools 2; Tranmere 1, Lincoln nil; Wrexham 3, Darlington nil; York nil, Hull nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Airdrieonians 2, Third Lanark 2; Celtic 2, Motherwell 4; Cowdenbeath 2, Dundee 1; Dundee United nil, Rangers 5; Hamilton 6, Clyde 1; Hearts 2, St. Mirren 2; Kilmarnock 6, Leith 3; Morton 1, Aberdeen 1; Partick 2, Ayr 1; Queens Park 2; Falkirk 1.—Reuter's Special Service.

RUGBY RESULTS

LEEDS BEAT BRADFORD

LONDON, March 12.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:

Barrow 8, Wakefield 12; Batley 11, Castleford 10; Bradford 11, Leeds 33; Bramley 5, Rochdale 12; Featherstone 12, Dewsbury 3; Halifax 33, Wigan Highfield 8, Hull 20, St. Helens Recreation 2; Hunslet 47, Keighley 4; Oldham 17, York 5; Salford 34, Hull Kingston Rovers 2; St. Helens 31, Huddersfield 8; Swinton 31, Leigh nil; Widenes 15, Broughton nil; Wigan 11, Warrington 8.—Reuter's Special Service.

BATH BEAT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, March 12.

The following are results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Army 20, Richmond 10 (at Woolwich); Blackheath 25, Bradford 9; Bristol 6, Gloucester 5; Harlequins 8, Old Merchant Taylors 5; Northampton 13, Coventry 3; St. Barts 3, Moseley 16; Bath 14, Plymouth 3; Leicester 13, Bedford 10; Glasgow Academicals 18, West of Scotland 3; Watsonians 3, Edinburgh Acadamicals 10.—Reuter's Special Service.

IRELAND BEAT WALES

Rugby International

LONDON, March 12.

In Rugby International at Cardiff to-day, Ireland beat Wales by twelve points to ten.—Reuter's Special.

Cambridge Wins In Intervarsity Sports

LONDON, March 12.

In the Intervarsity Sports, Cambridge has won.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND

Internal Hockey

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

At Dublin, in Internal Hockey England beat Ireland by three goals to nil.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

At Glasgow in Women's Hockey international, England beat Scotland by 5 goals to nil.—Reuter.

Amateur Racquets Double Championships

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

At Queens Club in Amateur Racquets Doubles championships, Wagg and Akers Douglas (both Etonians) beat Simpson and Crawley (holders) 15/11, 15/8, 15/8, 9/15 6/15 14/18, 15/12.—Reuter.

S. Australia In Scoring Mood

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Brisbane.—In cricket match between South Australia and Queensland, which commenced to-day South Australia made 332 for seven at close (Richardson 121 Lonegran, 95.—Reuter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BEAT DURHAM.

LONDON, March 12.

At Blaydon, Durham, Rugby Union County Championship was retained by Gloucestershire, who beat Durham by 9 points to 3.—Reuter.

"World's Peacemaker" Honoured

Imposing Funeral Procession

LONDON, March 12.

Amid most impressive scenes Briand was accorded public funeral to-day.

Firstly the Archbishop of Paris in the courtroom at Quai d'Orsay bestowed the blessing of Church on the man who was excommunicated for bringing about separation between Church and State but lived to be hailed as world's peacemaker. The coffin was then carried to the courtyard where M. Tardieu made an eloquent oration.

M Cortege then set out for the cemetery at Passy from where the body will later be transferred to Briand's Normandy home at Cocherel. Hearse was borne by eight ex-soldiers and threehundred ex-servicemen joined in an imposing procession in which walked Ambassodors and galaxy of Foreign Ministers including Sir John Simon and Briand's old friend Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Enormous crowds watched the procession as it passed the unknown Warrior's grave at Arc de Triomphe.—Reuter's Special.

Flowers From Aeroplane

LONDON, March 12.

Paris.—Sensation was caused among the serried ranks thronging Pont de la Concorde and Champs Elysees when aeroplane swooping low dropped in the courtyard of Foreign Office a sheaf of flowers bearing the inscription "French aviation to Aristide Briand"

Vendors passing among the crowd sold small bunches of violets which were later thrown on roadway making flowered path for funeral cortege.

FAITHFUL VALET ILL.

Briand's faithful valet Emile it is rumoured is grievously ill, being worn out with grief. Among the piles of wreaths lying on countryard at Quai d'Orsay, was one pathetically inscribed "In remembrance from his faithful Emile."—Reuter's Special.

London.—The Gazette announces that the King has appointed Brigadier-General R. B. Worgan, formerly of Indian Army, as Gentleman-at-Arms. Reuter.

EUROPEANS AND "DOUBLE GAME"

Mr. Villiers For Provincial Responsibility !

DARJEELING, March 12.

Addressing a meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, Mr. E. Villeniers said that the European Association would throw its whole weight against any Government or party, British or Indian, which sought to play any double game in connection with the policy to which they all subscribed.

He expressed urgent need for granting provincial responsibility as well as preparing to implement the promise of granting federal responsibility.—A. P.

FAMOUS NATURALIST'S DEATH

Joicey's 40 Years' Study Of Butterflies

LONDON, March 12.

The death has occurred of James John Joicey, famous naturalist and traveller who spent 40 years making one of the world's largest collections of butterflies and moths—containing 15,000 thousand insects valued at 50,000 sterling.

According to his own confession some years ago, Joicey spent 7,000 sterling per annum on butterflies.—Reuter's Special.

"Situation In Bhimber Considerably Improved"

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State wires under date March 11:—

"Mr. Lawther, Inspector-General of Police, reports from Bhimber:—"Political atmosphere in Bhimber is much improved. Signs of returning confidence among both the communities are visible. Hindus are coming back to their homes and reconstruction has already commenced"—A.P.

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S LAST INVESTITURE DURBAR.

PATNA, Mar. 12.

H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson held his last Investiture Darbar at Government House, Patna, today.

Six recipients were invested with the insignia and badges of English honours. Three police officers were presented with the King's Police Medal and 33 others were presented with badges and sanads of Indian honours.—A. P.

323 IN KAIRA JAILS

(From A Correspondent.)

KAIRA, March 13.

On the morning of the 8th instant, 17 pickets from Nadiad and Anand were arrested here for picketing auction sales of liquor licenses. In the afternoon eleven pickets were released and asked to go back to their villages. The remaining six are in the Kaira lock-up.

The total number of satyagrahi prisoners in Kaira jail is 323, out of which seven are "Dictators" of the District.

A number of houses were searched for revenue arrears by confiscation.

Boy Coolies Re-instated

TRICHINOPOLY, March 12.

Consequent on representations made by the South Indian Railway Central Labour Union, Golden Rock and the decision by a majority for direct action the administration has ordered the reinstatement from Monday, 31 boy coolies whose services were dispensed with under the Factories Act.—A. P.

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